KHADI-GRAMODYOG

ol. 2 | June 1956 | No.

GRAMASEVAKS TRAINING CENTRE
9
9-JUL 1956
ADUTURAI

AN IDEAL CHARKHA

"I was authorised by Mahatma Gandhi to find out if Shri Kale's Charkha fulfilled the prescribed conditions. I had, therefore, to study the full text of the conditions laid down by Mahatmaji for the proposed Charkha. Shri Kale's Charkha did not pass the test. So far as I remember the text of the conditions, I can say that the Ambar Charkha fulfils the required test and I, therefore, approved of it."

—ACHARYA VINOBA BHAVE

('Hindu', Madras)

ALL INDIA KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD.
(MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BUILDINGS, QUEENS ROAD - BOMBAY—1.

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(From the Resolution of the Government of India).

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OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL, GRAMASEVAKS TRAINING CENTRE
9
9 - JUL 1956
ADUTURAI

KHADI–GRAMODOYG

VOL. 2 JUNE 1956 NO 9

THE SECOND PLAN

When, in its Report on the First Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission made the observation that "village industries have a central place in rural development", there were many, both among economists and administrators, who did not quite appreciate the significance of that observation. In the Report on the Second Five Year Plan, the subject is, however, presented in its proper perspective, village and small-scale industries being recognised as "an integral and continuing element both in the economic structure and in national planning". In the Chapter on the "Approach to the Second Five Year Plan", the Planning Commission explains why it assigns to these industries a vital role in remoulding our economy. To quote its words: "They provide immediate large-scale employment; they offer a method of ensuring a more equitable distribution of national income; and they facilitate an effective mobilization of resources of capital and skill which might otherwise remain unutilized."

This broadening of the outlook is reflected in the larger financial allocations that are contemplated for the development of this sector of our economy. The provision made in the first plan was of the order of Rs. 15 crores which was supplemented later by the proceeds of the cess on mill cloth. According to the figures given in the Chapter on the "Plan In Outline", the provision under the first plan was Rs. 30 crores which represented 1.3 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 2356 crores. Out of the aggregate outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores as contemplated for the Second Five Year Plan, the allocation for village and small industries is Rs. 200

crores, the percentage of the total outlay being 4.1.

ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS

Scrutinising the distribution of the Plan outlay under the various major heads, one does not find any item for which the percentage of increase in the allocation is so high as for the village and small-scale industries sector. No doubt, the amount of increased resources provided is higher for certain items of development such as large and medium industries or railways. It is made clear in the Chapter on "Village And Small Industries" that the allocation is exclusive of the requirements for working capital. Provision for this is expected to be made, in course of time, through the normal banking and institutional channels such as the newly started State Industrial Finance Corporations, the Co-operative Banks with which Government is now getting more closely associated and the State Bank of India which has already set up a special machinery for co-ordinating the arrangements for the financing of small-scale industries. But until this new improved mechanism begins to function, in the initial stages of the Second Plan, additional funds by way of working capital will be made available by Government. For the work of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board alone this additional demand has been put down as Rs. 28.5 crores for the entire Plan period.

Progress has to be recorded in yet another direction. As part of the State Policy for the encouragement of village and cottage industries a decision was taken about the time the First Five Year Plan was published "to impose a cess on all mill cloth so as to raise funds for the development of the Khadi and handloom industries". This additional excise duty has been collected for the last three years and the principle of levying such cesses in certain circumstances was accepted by the Village and Small Scale Industries Committee which recommended its extension to the rice milling industry and the oil industry.

THE FACILITIES

The Planning Commission in its Report makes mention of similar measures taken during the last few years for affording protection to the small-scale industries sector. The production of certain varieties of cloth has been reserved for the handloom industry much to the benefit of that industry. Printing of cloth by large units has been limited to their peak production during 1949-54 A new category of match factories has been introduced designated, 'D' class factories, the production of which does not exceed 25 gross boxes per day. These factories, sponsored by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, enjoy a higher scale of rebate in respect of the excise duty on matches. A differential scale of excise duties, lower for the small producer, has been adopted in the washing soap industry and a subsidy has been allowed for neem and non-edible oils used in making soap. Applications for the expansion of large units in the leather foot-wear and

tanning industries are examined in the light of their possible effects on the cottage and small-scale sector. In this field, too, a differential scale of excise duties operates discriminating in favour of the small sized units.

THE IMPLICATIONS

A recital of these measures undoubtedly indicates the acceptance of the broad implications of a common production programme for various industries on the formulation of which, in the earlier Report, the Planning Commision had laid considerable emphasis. Ever since its establishment, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board has applied itself to the framing of such programmes for the various industries falling within its purview. Its recommendations on these have gone to the Central Government from time to time. In the Five Year Plan that the Board drew up, these recommendations were reiterated as the underlying principles of the policy that would have to be adopted to make the programme of production successful.

The implications of this policy were generally in harmony with the views expressed later by the experts consulted by the Planning Commission, namely, the Statistical Organization of Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis and the Panel of Economists. These views formed the basis of the terms of reference of the Village and Small Scale Industries Committee which was called upon by the Planning Commission itself to prepare a well-integrated plan keeping in mind two principal objectives, namely, that the bulk of the increased production during the Plan period of consumer goods in common demand should be provided by village and small-scale industries and that employment provided by these industries should progressively increase.

HALTING POLICIES

The expectations raised by the recognition by the Planning Commission of these objectives as implicit in the new Plan and by the acceptance by the Karve Committee of a large number of the proposals put forward by the Khadi and Village Industries Board in its Five Year Plan, cannot be said to be fully met by the policy decisions which are embodied in the Report on the Second Plan. For instance, the Board had urged—and the Karve Committee had agreed—that the entire quantum of the additional demand for cloth should be met by the handloom weaving industry. There is no reference to this proposal for the non-expansion of the large-scale industry contained in the Planning Commission's recommendations about the handloom weaving industry. Similarly, it was the definite view of both that there should be no further expansion in the Second Five Year Plan period of the power-loom industry. This matter also does not come in for adequate mention in the Report.

DISAPPOINTING

In certain respects, the proposals of the Planning Commission about hand-pounding of rice fall short not only of the Karve Committee's recommendations, but of the Common Production Pro-

gramme for this industry visualized in the First Five Year Plan. More than three years have elapsed since those tentative conclusions on the subject found place in the Planning Commission's Report. But, judging by the observations contained in the present Report, the actual position remains much as it was and hullers continue to be set up much to the detriment of the hand-processing industry. This is particularly deplorable since it is now nearly a year since an expert Rice Milling Committee, after a comprehensive survey, submitted its detailed recommendations supported not only by cogent arguments, but by facts and figures. It is difficult to refrain from expressing a sense of disappointment at the lack of effective action in the interest of the unorganised sector of this processing industry.

WANTED PROTECTION

If there is disappointment it does not arise because the recommendations of this Committee or the views of that Board have not found favour with the Planning Commission. As has been recognised earlier in this article, a fairly adequate measure of financial aid has been assured for the development of village and small-scale industries. With this aid available, there will be little difficulty in planning for production in the various spheres. But the products of the various industries have to be marketed. As past experience shows and as both the statisticians and the economists consulted by the Planning Commission have recognized, for the industries to have the opportunity to seek adjustment in their methods of production and to reorganize themselves, it is essential that they should enjoy some degree of protection from their main competitive agencies, namely, the organized factories and mills. Moreover, the reservation of the field of production of the additional demand for various consumers goods in common demand for exploration by the village and small industries is motivated by the desire to ensure not only that there is no further unemployment in these industries, but also that their expansion provides increased opportunities for employment particularly in rural areas. The Khadi Board's original programme provided for additional employment for over 26 lakhs persons through the handpounding industry and for 50 lakhs persons through the handspinning and handweaving industry, the bulk of the latter on a full time basis. The Plan visualizes additional employment for nearly a crore of persons as against a crore and half for whom employment has to be found during the five-year period. No conceivable expansion of the large-scale industries manufacturing consumers goods will enable us to fill this gap. On the other hand, the acceptance of the programme of the Board certainly will enable us to provide employment for the entire number of half a crore of persons, if not more. A large expansion of employment opportunities is one of the foremost objectives of the Plan, as it is the acutest of the problems confronting the nation today. It is, therefore, not

any sentimental attachment to a particular technique of production, but a clear realization of the gravity of our economic situation, that occasions the disappointment to which expression has been given above at the inadequacy of the provision for employment through the reservation of certain spheres of production for rural industries.

TEXTILE DECISIONS

In recent times no question has raised so much dust and storm as that of the development of the various sectors of the cotton textile industry in this country. On the one side, powerful vested interests representing the organized mill industry have been clamouring for rationalization and expansion of production while, on the other, considerations of social justice and employment opportunities have stressed the need for development of the handspinning sector through the Ambar Charkha and the production of the additional requirements of cloth during the Second Plan period by the handloom industry. The decision taken by the Government of India and announced by the Minister of Commerce and Industry seeks to please all sides without satisfying any. A significant feature of this decision is that the Government accepts that per capita consumption of cloth during the Plan period would not, as the Karve Committee stated, exceed 18.5 yards per annum and that the total additional requirements of cloth during the Plan period will be of the order of only 1700 million yards.

SALIENT FEATURES

The other recommendation of the Karve Committee, as also of the Kanungo Committee, that all this additional production of cloth should be reserved to the handloom industry has not been accepted by the Government. In fact the treatment accorded to the handloom industry is unfair and, from the perspective of the objectives set forth by the Government itself in planning for development, is untenable. The salient features of the textile decision are:

(i) permission to the mill sector to instal 14,600 automatic looms,
(ii) expansion of mill spindleage by 2.1 million spindles,
(iii) expansion of the powerloom sector by the addition of 35,000 powerlooms by the end of 1957.58

All these may be deemed a blow on the development of the handloom sector inasmuch as they restrict the expansion of the handspinning industry. The direct consequence of this decision will be partial unemployment of nearly 2,64,000 persons engaged in the handloom industry. The decision to expand the powerloom sector is the more objectionable because only recently the Government of India had issued an order for the registration of the handlooms in the country. Obviously the order is meant to assess the number of handlooms in the country, their productive capacity and the requirements of yarn to keep them fully engaged. The registration work has not yet started and, therefore, any decision affect-

ing adversely the interest of the handloom industry will be viewed with acute distress and disappointment.

PRODUCTION

In the allocation of production between the different sectors of the textile industry also, the Government has proceeded on *a priori* hypothetical assumptions. The allocation of production is under:

(i) Textile mills:	additional 350 million yards
(ii) Powerlooms :	additional 200 million yards
(iii) Handlooms (mill yarn):	additional 700 million yards
(iv) Ambar cloth :	300 million yards

The rated capacity of the handloom industry is, taking the universally accepted figure of 20 lakhs handlooms, 3,600 million yards to 4,800 million yards a year. The production at the end of 1955-56 was only 1,450 million yards. Against its rated capacity the allocation now made brings it to 2,450 million yards, including 300 million yards allotted to the Ambar Charkha scheme. Thus the handloom industry is compelled to lie idle to the extent of nearly 50 per cent of its capacity. This would mean restriction of its employment potential and to that extent aggravation of economic and social distress.

PARADOX

Along with the decision mentioned above the Government has also accepted the recommendations of the Ambar Charkha Committee (Khera Committee) appointed by the Government. A significant recommendation of this Committee is that the Ambar Charkha programme should be so organized as to ensure regional self-sufficiency in cloth. Towards this end, the Committee recommended that Ambar Charkha should be introduced in areas where there are large numbers of handlooms and where there is easy accessibility to cotton. This implies that, where the Ambar Charkha Programme is in operation, there will be no deterrent against its orderly working and development. Unfortunately, however,, this is not the case. The Commerce and Industries Minister, in a press conference, stated that new spinning mills would be set up in cotton growing areas and in regions where the handlooms predominate. An element, albeit a formidable element, of unfair competition is introduced in precisely the same areas as Ambar production areas. It is not clear how the two can develop together without a clear policy of limiting production by the new spinning mills and permitting expansion of Ambar yarn production and its conversion into cloth by handlooms.

Thus the decision of the Government of India on the problems of the development of the textile industry in India and the allocation of production between its different sectors lack not only harmony, but also introduces objectionable features of favoured treatment to the mechanized sector of the industry. The assumptions on which these decisions have been taken are, each one of them, open to question whether they pertain to the export question, the possible domestic demand for cloth or the allocation of production.

MUSINGS OF THE MONTH

(*By: THE EDITOR*)

By the time this issue of 'Khadi-Gramodyog' comes out the Government of India will have taken a decision on the larger Ambar Charkha programme formulated by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. This programme, it may be recalled, envisaged the introduction of 25,00,000 Ambar Charkhas to produce a little over 400 million lbs. of yarn to manufacture 1,500 million yards of cloth through the handlooms. The total cost of the programme, including working capital, cost of training, raw materials, Charkha sets etc. was estimated at about Rs. 195 crores during the Second Five Year Plan period. The social significance of this programme lay in its employment potential. In terms of full employment the programme promised employment to 36,00,000 spinners, 12,50,000 handloom weavers and their assistants, 30,000 carpenters and other artisans and some 20,000 others in occupations arising out of the implementation of the programme. The Ambar Charkha programme, that is to say, promised gainful employment (in terms of full-time employment) to nearly 50 lakhs or 5 million people in the countryside.

Employment on such a large scale involving the distribution of nearly Rs. 297 crores as wages, has a social significance that transcends the mere money measure. It was expected that the Government of India would accept the programme, especially as it was baffled by the magnitude of the unemployment problem in the country. The Planning Commission in its Second Five Year Plan Report says: "It has been possible to work out the additional employment likely to be generated by the Second Five Year Plan, on the basis of employment data supplied by States and Central Ministries and on the basis of physical targets proposed for the private sector with certain assumptions regarding productivity increases". The results of the study have been summarised in the statement below:

Estimated Additional Employment

	In Lakhs
1. Construction	21.00
2. Irrigation & Power	0.51
3. Railway	2.53
4. Other Transport & Communications	1.80
5. Industries & Minerals	7.50
6. Cottage & Small-scale Industries	4.50
7. Forestry, Fisheries, N. E. S. and allied schemes	4.13
8. Education	3,10
9. Health	1.16
10, Other Social Services	1.42
11. Government Services	4.34
Total (1 to 11)	51.99
12. Plus 'others' including trade and commerce @ 52% of total	27.04
Grand Total	79.03
or say	80

Thus at a total outlay of about Rs. 7,100 crores the plan promises employment only to 8 million people. This leaves an estimated 7.3 million people cold and dry without any prospect of being gainfully employed. On the question of the magnitude of the problem, the Planning Commission's Report says: "New entrants to the labour force during the next five years have been estimated at 10 millions. Deducting from this number the estimated 3.8 million entrants into the urban labour force, new entrants to the rural labour force in 1956-61 may be about 6.2 millions". The number of job opportunities needed, if unemployment is to be eradicated during the Second Plan period according to the Report, is 15.3 millions as shown in the following Table:

Figures in millions

	In urban areas	In rural areas	Total
For new entrants to labour force.	3.8	6.2	10.0
For backlag of unemployment.	2.5	2.8	5.3
Total	6.3	9.0	15.3

The figures do not include the equally pressing problem of under-employment. "Here again want of adequate data makes even the formulation of the problem difficult .... Considering the magnitude of the existing unemployment and additions to labour force as shown in the Table above, it would be incorrect to hold out the hope that full employment could be secured by the end of the Second Plan". Not only that. As the analysis in the first Table above shows, employment opportunities will not be available even for all the new entrants to the labour force, not to talk of the back-lag of the number unemployed at the commencement of the Plan.

Ambar Charkha

If the full Ambar Charkha programme of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board had been examined from the point of view of its employment potential, a sense of helplessness need not have dominated the deliberations of the Planning Commission. Additional job opportunities, viz., 5.3 million, could very well have been provided by the successful implementation of the programme. Thus during the Second Plan period conditions favourable for full employment and steady progress in improved techniques and productivity could have been created. Unfortunately it has not been possible for the Planning Commission to accept that programme and to include it in its Report as the results of the field tests were not available to it at the time the Report was completed. It has, however, kept the issue open and there is every hope that the Board's programme will be substantially accepted before long. Of the various factors which worked against the acceptance of the programme, the most powerful was the hostility of influential official and business circles. in spite of the fact

that there was general recognition of the enormity of the unemployment problem and economic distress in the countryside, of the social dangers inherent in them, there was no adequate appreciation of the programmes and State policies required to combat effectively both unemployment and social and economic distress.

Profits Of Prograss

In the controversy that raged over the question, fantastic views were expressed and the cost of Rs. 195 crores of the Ambar Charkha programme was condemned as an enormous "waste of scarce national resources". Those who advocated this point of view never took into account the large price that the people of this country have paid over a period of 21 years to boost private profits and private enterprise. Elsewhere in this issue we publish an article where this question has been dealt with more fully. Suffice it to say here that the people of this country, viz. the consumers in whose name the Ambar Charkha is decried, have paid in higher prices an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,176 crores, the benefit of which never came to them but went to enrich the textile mill-owners and the investors in our country. Besides the money burden resulting out of the direct protection accorded to the textile industry, the Swadeshi and boycott movements which were launched in the wake of political resurgence, gave to this industry virtual monopolistic advantage. In addition to such advantage accruing to the industry, the Government of India has been spending large sums of money in cotton research and cultivation of long staple cotton and technological institutions. Indirect assistance through import control policies during and after World War II further insured the textile mill industry against any foreign competition. The cost of these have come from the tax-payers who are also the consumers. The most distressing part of this favourable treatment to the textile industry is the ruthless displacement first of handspinners and then of handloom weavers in the country and the steady increase in unemployment and human misery. Though human distress and its social consequences cannot be measured in terms of money, the data available in the National Sample Surveys provide a rough indication of its extent. The fact that 142.26 lakhs of people live on less than 3 annas a day, 475.11 lakhs live on less than 6 annas a day and 1091.90 lakhs live on less than 10 annas a day are illustrative of this. Over 17 crores of our people, that is to say, live sub-human lives. Of the rest over 7 crores live on less than Re. 1 a day. In other words, nearly 25 crores of an estimated 36 crores of people are under-fed, under-nourished and are thrown to the tender mercies of disease and premature death. Such has been the profits to the nation from the development of cotton textile mill industry and to a smaller degree, other factory establishments for oil crushing, processing of paddy etc. The nation has bought this human distress at a cost of well

over Rs. 1,176 crores.

Our Proposal

Against this sad course of development, the Ambar Charkha programme asked for a subsidy of less than a hundred crores of rupees during the Plan period. At this relatively small cost to the nation much of the damage wrought by the industrial policy of the past years can be repaired and the pauperized millions set on the road to their own progress. But this small investment for national prosperity is condemned as a "waste of scarce resources". Planning for Economic development has significance only insofar as it promotes social welfare and creates conditions for the steady raising of the standard of living of the bulk of the people in the country. Whatever may be the long-term benefits that may come as a result of the successful operation of the various schemes in the Second Five Year Plan, it must be admitted that the Plan, as it stands leaves little prospect for large numbers of our people of attaining now or in the immediate future a better and fuller life. It was expected that the All India Congress Committee which had a few months ago endorsed practically all the schemes adumbrated by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board would, when it discussed the Second Plan, show a sense of greater realism. Unfortunately the two-day session in Bombay devoted little time to a critical assessment of the proposals contained in the Second Five Year Plan Report. The Resolution on the Plan contained no reference to this the most important problem of unemployment and those who sought to raise the question of social welfare through development of rural economy received no hearing. No doubt it was announced that the A. I. C. C. might meet in an emergency session or informally to discuss the details of the Plan. We hope such discussion will take place at an early date. Even then the endorsement of the new Industrial Policy by the A. I. C. C. will restrict such discussion to limited fields. It is time that the A. I. C. C. took a serious view of the un-employment situation in the country. Without an effective programme for combating it successfully, it can scarcely help in promoting the welfare of the bulk of the population which lives in the rural areas.

What They Forget

There appears to be a point of view strongly held in Congress circles that the total cost of Rs. 195 crores of the Ambar Charkha programme is a very heavy burden on the National Exchequer, that the programme lacked the traditional Khadi spirit, that Khadi should be sold at higher prices and those who are habitual wearers of Khaddar should pay more for it. The higher cost should be considered as a "voluntary un-employment tax" that Khadi wearers pay in the interest of social progress. If this was being done in the past, there is no reason why this should not be done now and in the future. Those who hold this view forget that Khadi sym-

bolized not merely an economic concept, but stood for a new way of life. It became part of the national struggle. Indeed that struggle centred round the spinning wheel which acted as a constant reminder of the poverty of the people and of the duty of Free India to promote their welfare. Those who were wedded to Khadi were guided by patriotic and social motives. They believed that the sacrifices they were making then would, after the attainment of freedom, become a national trait in the people and that the National Government of Free India would evolve social and economic policies which would promote the objective for which Khadi and the development of the handloom industry stood. There is no reason why only Khadi wearers should continue to pay the 'voluntary unemployment tax.'

Eradication of unemployment and poverty is much more the responsibility of the State than the duty of only a section of the community. That this section of the community has through bad weather continued to act as the conscience of the poverty-striken millions should be sufficient evidence of their earnestness to see that such "tax" became the universal law of life in the country. State policies and financial aids can make this a reality. That is why the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board presented to the Planning Commission and the Government of India a common production programme for cotton textiles and a common price policy for textile products. The essence of such a common production programme and a common price policy is that the more powerful sector should serve the interests of the weaker sectors of the industry. Only thus can orderly development of industry and the economy be effected and the conditions for the emergence of the socialistic pattern of society and economy created. We have seen how insubstantial is the contention that an investment of Rs. 195 crores on the Ambar Charkha programme constituted "a waste of scarce resources" in relation to the resulting social benefits. Equally without substance is the argument that Khadi wearers should consider it as their exclusive responsibility to pay voluntarily an unemployment tax by way of higher prices for Khadi, while the rest of the community can sleep over such a crucial national problem with an easy conscience.

Textile Decisions

The point is that if the State can find sufficiently larger amounts for the promotion of large-scale industries and allot fields for similar large investments to enterpreneurs, it certainly can find the wherewithal to promote the economic and social welfare of so large a number as nearly 25 crores of people. Failure to do so will amount to a virtual ignoring of its function by the State on so vital an aspect of national development. It is strange that the spokesmen of the Congress have not been able to expose the absurdities of the type cited above. Fortunately for the country, however, the National Govern-

ment seems to be quite alive to its responsibilitiy. It is reported that, after three days of discussions, the National Cabinet has come to the decision that 75,000 Ambar Charkhas should be introduced during the current financial year and has sanctioned Rs. 5 crores for execution of the programme. Alongside, the Government of India is also reported to have decidad on the expansion of automatic looms by 14,600 and spindles by 2.1 millions in the mills and the expansion of power-looms by 35,000. Allocation of production has also been made as between the different sectors of the textile industry.

The additional requirements of cloth during the Plan period has been accepted as 1,700 million yards. The production of this quantity of cloth has been distributed as follows:

Organized Textile Mill Industry	350 Million yards
Powerlooms	200 Million yards
Handlooms	700 Million yards
Ambar Charkha	300 Million yards

There remains an unallotted quantity of 150 million yards. Without entering into any discussion on the advisability or otherwise of this new textile decision, we would like to state that the expansion of loomage and spindlage in the mill sector may act as a deterrent against the expansion of the decentralized handspinning and handweaving sector of the industry. No doubt we have been told that the new looms in the mills would be restricted to the production of cloth for export purposes and that this cloth, if introduced in the domestic market, would be subjected to heavy levies. If the new looms and spindles are exclusively for export production, the move at the present time is inopportune for their installation. The trends in the export markets are not so encouraging and the declining trends in our exports over a sufficiently long period should be a warning against building up reserves at a huge cost. Be these as they may, the reported decision of the Central Cabinet applies a quietus to the controversies and brings the problem of textile production to the plane of practical realities.

Register Handlooms

The recent order of the Government of India regarding registration of hand looms, may be viwed as a return to the realms of realities Implemented with due allowance for the inexperience and illiteracy of the people in the rural areas, it may probably provide an effective means of rehabilitating the handloom industry and also of assessing its true productive capacity. According to this Order, "no person, after the commencement of this Order, shall use or have in his possession any handloom, unless it is registered and the registration certificate issued in respect thereof is in force. Any officer authorized in this behalf by the registering authority in writing may, with a view to securing compliance with this Order, require any person in possession of handloom to give any information in

respect of such handloom and enter and search any premises at any time between sunrise and sunset and seize any handloom in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of this Order has been committed.

Any Order made or deemed to be made under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and in force in any State shall, insofar as such Order relates to any of the matters provided for in this Order, stand repealed, except as regards things done or omitted to be done."

The Order further says :

Registration :

1. Every person in possession of a handloom shall, within thirty days from the commencement of this Order, or such further period, not exceeding two months, as the registering authority may grant in any case, apply to the registering authority for the grant of a registration certificate in respect of such handloom.
2. Every person who after such commencement comes into possession of a handloom shall, within 30 days from the date of such coming into possession, apply to the registering authority for the grant of a registration certificate in respect of such handloom.
3. An application for the grant of a registration certificate under this clause shall be made.
4. No fee shall be payable in respect of an application for the grant of a registration certificate.

Certificate :

1. On receipt of an application for the grant of a registration certificate, the registering authority shall after making such inquiry as it thinks fit, register the handloom and grant to the applicant a registration certificate; and every such registration certificate shall show the distinguishing number assigned to every handloom covered thereby.
2. Every person to whom a registration certificate has been granted shall take steps to mark on such handloom the distinguishing number assigned to it.

Renewal of Certificate:

1. A registration certificate shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issue, but may, on an application, be renewed from time to time for a period not exceeding one year at a time.
2. Unless sufficent reasons are shown to the satisfaction of the registering authority, every application for renewal under sub-clause (1) shall be made within a period of not less than thirty days before the date of expiry of the registration certificate.

Revocation of Certificate

If the registering authority is satisfied, either on a reference

made to it in this behalf or otherwise, that any person to whom a registration certificate has been granted, supplied incorrect information for the purposes of obtaining such certificate, it may without prejudice to any other action which it may take against such person, revoke such registration certificate.

Why Registration ?

The order seems to have been issued on the 8th of May by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It is not clear why registration of handlooms anew has been found necessary especially when the State Governments have furnished the information about the number of handlooms in their States. Perhaps the idea is to assess as accurately as possible the number of handlooms – operative and idle – in the country. The need for such an assessment might have arisen in order to assess the productive potentialities of the handloom industry. If such is the idea, it is a welcome procedure; for, in recent months, the controversy over cotton textile cloth production had assumed new proportions. There had been claims and counter-claims about the capacity of the handlooms to produce all the additional requirements of cloth during the Second Plan period. There have also been various estimates of the number of handlooms in the country. Unless it is known correctly how many handlooms are either operative, or can be put into operation immediately, it will be difficult, if not almost impossible, to assess the capacity of the handloom industry to produce the required quantities of cloth if mill production is pegged at its present level. There is also an additional reason for the issue of this Registration of Handlooms Order. In case the Government of India ultimately decides to accept the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board's Ambar Charkha programme, immense quantities of handspun yarn will be produced in the countryside. As this yarn is to be woven on handlooms it is essential to find out the exact number of handlooms that can be brought into commission for weaving the Ambar Charkha yarn.

Spare No Efforts

Perhaps there is a feeling in certain circles that, if the Ambar Charkha programme is accepted and gets into swing, there may not be enough number of handlooms to weave the yarn so produced. According to available information the production of the handloom industry was of the order of 1,450 million yards in 1955-56. Therefore, there is enough idle capacity to absorb not only the targeted production of 412 million lbs. of yarn by the Ambar Charkha, but more than twice as much. If this information is founded on facts, a favourable decision on the Ambar Charkha programme by the Government of India

will be facilitated. It is, therefore, necessary that every attempt should be made to get every handloom in the country, no matter whether it is engaged in Khadi production or not, registered under the terms of the order issued by the Government. It should be realized that the success of the Ambar Charkha programme, in a sense, will depend mainly on the success with which the registration work is completed. There is a special responsibility on institutions and constructive workers engaged in the promotion of handspinning and Khadi production to exert themselves in this direction. It is to be hoped that no effort will be spared to get every handloom in the country registered and thus create the conditions in which a steadily expanding handspinning programme capable of providing full-time employment to the handlooms becomes a practical proposition. Whatever may be the motive behind the issue of this Registration of Hand-looms Order, it should be turned to the advantage of the handspinning and handweaving industry.

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REPORT FROM KANCHIPURAM

As in the last year, this year too, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board timed its last meeting to coincide with the dates of the All India Sarvodaya Sammelan at Kanchipuram. The Board met on the 26th and 27th of May. The Chairman of the Board explained why the meeting was held at Kanchipuram. He said that the meeting was convened there with the definite intention of taking counsel and of seeking advice and guidance from Acharya Vinoba Bhave. This was found necessary as the Second Five Year Plan Report had been published. An important part of the Board's programme,-the Ambar Charkha Programme,-for the Second Plan period had not been included in the Report of the Planning Commission. This could not be included as the Report of the Ambar Charkha Committee, popularly known as the Khera Committee, appointed by the Government of India to assess the potentialities of the Charkha had not submitted its Report at the time of the publication of the Planning Commission's Report. The meeting would have to consider what arrangements would have to be made if the committee's report was in favour of the programme or what other line of action would be necessary if its findings were not favourable. In discussing these matters the advice and guidance of Acharya Vinoba Bhave would be desirable.

The Welcome

Shri K.C. Reddy, Union Minister for Production, attended the meeting and participated in the deliberations. Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Madras Minister for Agriculture and Chairman of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, welcomed the All India Board to Kanchipuram and expressed his particular pleasure in having Shri K.C. Reddy in their midst. He said:

"It is appropriate that the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board and the State Khadi and Village Industries Board should have chosen to hold their meetings on this occasion here, for, the Boards are connected with various activities which form a significant part of the Sarvodaya ideal. The Government of India have rightly laid emphasis in the Second Five Year Plan on the elimination of unemployment in the country. It goes without saying that, unless the demon of unemployment is done away with, there is no scope for success in the achievement of our ideal. It is from this point of view that the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board is rendering yeoman service to the country. It is a

Contd. on Page 82

THE TRUTH ABOUT AMBAR CHARKHA

(*Dr. J. D. SUNDRAM*)

The Ambar Charkha Programme of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board envisages the production of the entire additional requirements of cloth estimated at 1500 million yards through the manufacture and distribution of 25 lakh Ambar Charkha sets (carding, drawing and spinning machines) to produce the required volume of hand-spun yarn. In other words, the Ambar Charkha Programme of the Board is an integral part of a Common Production Programme for the cotton textile industry, and its economic and social effects, therefore, require objective analysis and assessment.

Traditional And Ambar Khadi

The output of traditional Khadi, with which the country is familiar, constitutes today less than 1 per cent of the total output of cloth. The main emphasis of the Khadi programme was to provide gainful subsidiary, or part-time occupation to the people in the rural areas, and the traditional one-spindle Charkha (the bamboo, Kisan, Yeravada and others) was a relatively simple, cheap spinning device, productivity on which was also relatively low. The Ambar Charkha programme, however, aims at the production of a little less than a fifth of the total estimated requirements of cloth during the Second Plan period through the introduction of the Ambar Charkha.

The four-spindle Ambar Charkha raises the productivity of the spinner by over 300 to 400 per cent from about 2 to 3 hanks per day on the traditional Charkha to about 8 hanks a day on the Ambar Charkha, and consequently helps to reduce the price of cloth, as shown in Table I, by 39 per cent from Rs. 1-2-10 per yard to Rs. 0-11-5 per yard.

TABLE I

Comparative Prices per Square Yard of 16s

	Traditional Khadi	Ambar Khadi
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Raw Cotton	0- 3-1	0- 3-1
Wastage 16$\frac{1}{4}$	0- 0-6	0- 0-4
Spinning wages	0-11-0 (@ Rs. 0-2-9 per hank)	0- 6-0 (@ Rs. 0-1-6 per hank)
Weaving wages	0- 6-6	0- 4-0
Total cost	1- 5-1	0-13-5
Overheads*	0- 4-0 (@ 18$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent)	0- 1-8 (@ 12$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent)
Cost per yard :	1- 9-1	0-15-3
Rebate @ 4 annas in the rupee:	0- 6-3	0- 3-10
Price to the consumer	1- 2-10	0-11-5

Overheads * include transport, freight, insurance, interest on loans etc.

With continuous research to improve both the quantity and quality of the output on the Ambar Charkha, and increased experience of weavers in weaving cloth from the yarn turned out on it, the price per yard of Ambar Khadi is likely to be still lower than estimated above. As a direct result of the lower costs of production, the subsidy required to market the Ambar cloth is also 38.7 per cent lower than the subsidy paid on traditional Khadi.

Employment And Wages

The major difference between the traditional and Ambar Khadi programmes is, however, in the volume of employment and the level of wages each provides. The traditional Khadi programme with its main emphasis on subsidiary part-time employment has so far provided employment to about 500,000 spinners and 67,000 weavers all over the country. The Ambar Charkha programme seeks to provide part-time and full-time employment to 50,00,000 spinners or in terms of full-employment to 36,00,000 spinners and 8,33,000 weavers and their families. Thus the coverage of the programme as well as the diffusion of benefits from fuller employment is considerably wider. That this is substantial can be seen from the comparative study of wages of the spinners. The maximum wages a spinner on the traditional Charkha could earn was about 6 annas a day, while the average wage was about 4 annas a day, whereas the Ambar Charkha assures the spinner a minimum wage of 12 annas a day. In other words, the wages offered by the Ambar Charkha are about 3 times more than on the traditional Charkha and, consequently, the programme for its large-scale introduction is capable of transforming the economic condition of those sections of our rural population which need employment and relief the most.

Quality Of Cloth

The various technical tests carried out at various research laboratories all over the country show that the Ambar yarn is not only qualitatively superior to the traditional Charkha yarn, but comparable to the reeled mill yarn that is now supplied to the handloom weavers. With its greater tensile strength and uniformity, cloth woven from Ambar yarn is bound to be qualitatively superior to the cloth woven from traditional Charkha yarn and may well compare in quality with the present common varieties of handloom cloth woven from mill yarn. Thus the Ambar Charkha Programme of the Board aims at revolutionizing the place of Khadi in the economy in its coverage, quantity, quality and price and through it maximizing the diffusion of social and economic benefits of decentralized operation.

Problem Of Subsidy

The main criticism of the Board's Ambar Charkha programme is that its acceptance involves the payment over the Plan period of about Rs. 100 crores by way of subsidies, which constitute an enormous money and real burden on the tax-payers and the consumer of cloth. It is, therefore, contended that the

same volume of cloth can be obtained without any addittional burden and considerable national advantage by unrestricted expansion of output in the organized mill sector.

Burden Of Development

Industrial development through protection from competition whether from within or without the country, imposes both money and real burdens on the tax-payer and the consumer. But while protection from external competition invariably results in the growth of vested interests and, consequently, the concentration of economic power, as in the case of India's cotton textile industry, protection from internal competition, as in the case of Ambar Charkha or cottage match, has more than mere economic objectives and aims at subserving social and other values summed up in the phrase "socialistic pattern of society". The basis of comparison is thus materially different. For practical and illustrative purposes, the only appropriate basis for a comparative assessment of the Ambar Charkha programme and the burden of its subsidies is an analysis of the money and real burden of protection to India's cotton textile industry during the period 1926-27 to 1946-47.

Period Of Protection

India's cotton textile industry enjoyed protection from external competition during the period 1926-27 to 1946-47. During the period the levels of protective duty were altered in accordance with the requirements of the industry, the intensity of competition from the bounty-fed exports from Japan and the needs of Imperial Preference. The rates of duty on yarn and cloth of various categories during the twenty-year period are shown in Statement I.

Money Burden

An accurate measurement of the money burden on the consumer of cotton textiles is difficult because reliable, relevant statistical data are not available. The following estimates are based on the data collected by the Textile Enquiry Committee - Kanungo Committee (See Appendix I & II).

The imposition of the protective duty effectively prevented foreign cloth from competing with indigenous cloth. In other words, the relatively high-priced indigenous cloth could not have been successfully marketed at home but for the protective duty, which equated the prices of imported cloth with those of indigenous varieties. This means that the consumer in India bore the burden of the protective duty on imports of foreign cloth as well as the burden of relatively high-priced indigenous cloth. Besides this, the consumer had to bear the burden of the import duty on yarn, from which many popular varieties of cloth were made by the handloom weavers. The gross money burden on the consumer, of what comes to the same thing, the gross financial subsidy paid by the nation for the development of the cotton textile industry in the country equals the sum total of each of these levies.

To calculate the money burden borne by the consumer of indigenous cloth, it is assumed, in the absence of relevant time series of prices, that the price of the mill-made and handloom made varieties of cloth were the same, and that, by and large, qualitative differences between imported and indigenous varieties were negligible. The import duties on yarn were passed on to the consumer.

The average gross money burden of protection to India's cotton textile industry during the twenty-one year period, as shown in Statement II, was Rs. 56 crores a year, or a total of Rs. 1176 crores over the period, though the burden varied from Rs. 12.49 crores to Rs. 134.06 crores during the period.

Besides the money burden of direct protection, there were other burdens of indirect protection such as, for example, the beneficial effects on the industry of the Swadeshi movement, organized boycott of foreign cloth, the virtual monopoly during World War I and II, and the advantages of price control measures during World War II to sub-marginal units. There is, however, no acceptable device for measuring the burden of these measures in terms of money, and consequently their money and real burden on the consumer and tax-payer have had to be wholly ignored.

Besides these, the Government of India spent right from the date of protection substantial sums of money on the cultivation of long-staple cotton through the Indian Central Cotton Committee; extended protection to the textile machinery manufacturing industries after World War II and also provided indirect assistance through import control policies to various other ancilliary industries such as chemicals, dyes and others. Though the money burden of each of these measures can be calculated, the absence of reliable price data both of domestic products and imported goods leave such calculations open to objections. Therefore, in estimating the money burden of protection to the industry it must be remembered that the estimates presented above are exclusive of many others, each of which added to the gross burden on the consumer and the nation.

Real Burden

The money burden of this industry's development was only a part of the total burden imposed on the country. The development of this industry through protection, as that of any large scale industry under private ownership, led to the growth of several vested interests, on the one hand, and the concentration of economic power, on the other. No other industry in the country so fully reflects the evils of the managing agency system which flourished under protection.

Secondly, the development of this industry under protection necessitated progressive displacement of the hand-spinners and handloom weavers in the country and a steady increase in the volume of under-employment among them. In the absence of alternative avenues of gainful employment, displacement of these traditional artisans resulted in an increase in the pressure on agricultural land, and a

decrease in agricultural productivity. The destruction of a well developed industry, growth of idle capacity, progressive loss of skill that had attracted the foreigner to Indian shores and the progressive increase in the imbalance of the economy are the other facets of the real burden, which cannot, however, be measured in money terms.

Thirdly, the localization of cotton textile mills in selected centres as against decentralized manufacture of textiles resulted in the growth of slums and all the other social, moral and other evils associated with rapid, unplanned urbanization. Loss of health and vitality as well as the moral and social degeneration that living in congested unhealthy slums involved, are also non-measurable but none the less real burdens on society.

Net Burden

As against the money and real burdens detailed above, must be set the advantages to the nation. The development of this industry resulted in a net capital formation of about Rs. 115 crores in the main and subsidiary industries, provision of employment to a little over 7,50,000 persons and the distribution of Rs. 80 crores by way of wages since 1953-54. The claim of the industry to have contributed large sums to the treasury by way of income-tax, corporation tax, sales tax, excise, octroi and other duties, is however, untenable, because the burden of each of these taxes is ultimately passed on to the consumer. As the income of the industry is determined by the price level, which was kept at a high level by the protective duty, the tax on personal and corporate incomes in the industry was paid by the consumer and conveniently collected from the industry. Similarly, the burden of the sales taxes, excise and other similar duties was on the consumer than on the industry, and must be construed as the consumer's contribution rather than the industry's.

The export earning capacity of the cotton textile industry, which averages Rs. 43 crores per year over the period 1942-1955, cannot be considered as a net contribution. The handloom industry in the country had a flourishing export trade prior to the advent of this industry. Unfettered development of the handloom industry probably would have resulted in the growth of a similar large-scale export of textiles. It is, therefore, impossible to assess accurately the relative potentialities of the two sectors of the industry.

Burdens Compared

As against the annual money burden of Rs. 56 crores imposed by the development of the industry, the net advantage to the economy does not appear commensurate or adequate when the real burden on the economy is added to the money burden. The Ambar Charkha programme of the Khadi Board involves the payment of Rs. 100 crores over the five-year period to protect the decentralized sector of the textile industry, rising from Rs. 2.11 crores in the first year to Rs. 44.18 crores in the last year of the Second Five Year Plan. The payment of this subsidy enables the country to improve the economic condition of the most backward areas in the country and the most needy sections of the population, distributing Rs. 297 crores by way of wages over the Plan period to 48,81.300 persons (in terms of full-time employment) for whom employment will be provided. The average annual bill from the last year of the plan on wards may amount to Rs. 132.6 crores as against the annual subsidy of Rs. 44 crores. This certainly compares favourably with the organised sector of the industry. In other words, the imposition of a money burden of about Rs. 100 crores may substantially facilitate the extablishment of a socialistic pattern of society in the country. Relatively and absolutely, the money burden involved in the Ambar Charkha programme is smaller than that of the measurable burden imposed by the large-scale industry. The real advantages of the Ambar Charkha programme, viewed in the light of the accepted goal of a socialistic pattern of society, are without doubt substantial, and ought to commend themselves to the nation.

STATEMENT

Protective Duties on Cotton Yarn

Year	In operation from	Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread	Yarn: Cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread — Counts above 50's: U. K.	Counts above 50's: Other than U.K.	Counts 50's & below: U.K.	Counts 50's & below: Other than U.K.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1927	Jan. 1929	15	5	5	5	5
1928	Jan. 1929	15	5	5	5	5
1929	Jan. 1930	15	5	5	5	5
1930	Jan. 1931	20	5	5	5	5
1931	Jan. 1932	25	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1932	Jan. 1933	25	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1933	Jan. 1934	25	5	6¼	5	6¼
1934	Jan. 1935	25	5	6¼	5	6¼
1935	Jan. 1936	25	5	6¼	5	6¼
1936	Jan. 1937	25	5	6¼	5	6¼
1937	Jan. 1938	25	5	6¼	5	6¼
1938	Jan. 1939	25	5	6¼	5	6¼
1939	Jan. 1940	25	5	6¼	5	6¼
1940	Jan. 1941	25	5	6¼	5	6¼
1941	July 1942	30	6	7½	5+⅕*	6¼+⅕*
1942	July 1942	30	6	7½	,,	,,
1943	July 1943	30	6	7½	,,	,,
1944	July 1944	30	6	7½	,,	,,
1945	July 1945	30	6	7½	,,	,,
1946	July 1946	30	6	7½	,,	,,
1947	July 1947	30	6	7½	,,	,,

* 5⅕ represents 5 plus ⅕th of the total duty.

Footnote: (Weighted average of ad valorem duties of imports from U. K. and other countries from the 1938-39 weighted average rates were taken from the Textile Enquiry Committe Reports. From 90 per cent cotton excluding grey and printed piece goods.

1.

and Piece Goods (Ad Valorem)

Piecegoods						
Cotton fabrics (90% cotton)						
Grey piece goods		Printed piece goods		Cotton piecegoods and fabrics not otherwise specified		Weighted average rates for piece-goods
U.K.	Other than U.K.	U.K.	Other than U.K.	U.K.	Other than U.K.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	11	11	11	11	11	11
15	20	15	20	15	20	11
20	25	20	25	20	25	11
25	$31\frac{1}{4}$	25	$31\frac{1}{4}$	25	$31\frac{1}{4}$	16.86
25	$31\frac{1}{4}$	25	$31\frac{1}{4}$	25	$31\frac{1}{4}$	25.03
25	50	25	50	25	50	32.31
25	50	25	50	25	50	39
25	50	25	50	25	50	30.86
25	50	25	50	25	50	32.90
25	50	25	50	25	50	33.50
15	50	$17\frac{1}{2}$	50	15	50	33.50
15	50	$17\frac{1}{2}$	50	15	50	36.50
15	50	$17\frac{1}{2}$	50	15	50	36.88
$15+\frac{1}{5}$*	$50+\frac{1}{5}$*	21	60	18	60	41.63
,,	,,	21	60	18	60	45.46
,,	,,	21	60	18	60	21.19
,,	,,	21	60	18	60	23.25
,,	,,	21	60	18	60	19.31
,,	,,	21	60	18	60	27.76
,,	,,	21	60	18	60	42.15

date the differential tariffs were imposed, weights being proportional to the value of imports.) Upto 1939-40, weighted average rates were calculated, taking into account cotton piece goods containing

STATEMENT

Estimated Money

Year	Internal consumption of indigenous cloth		Imported cloth		Total cloth available for internal consumption	
	Qty. Mln. yds.	Value Rs. crores	Qty. Mln. yds.	Value Rs. crores	Qty. Mln. yds. (2+4)	Value Rs. crores (3+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1926–27	3204	74.94	1788	55.02	4992	129.96
1927–28	3340	70.47	1973	55.13	5313	125.60
1928–29	2655	56.87	1937	53.81	4592	110.68
1929–30	3583	75.57	1919	50.26	5502	125.83
1930–31	3763	90.91	890	20.05	4653	110.96
1931–32	4272	106.29	777	14.69	5049	120.98
1932–33	4708	122.83	1231	21.36	5939	144.19
1933–34	4202	112.49	805	13.64	5007	126.13
1934–35	4668	123.05	1004	18.80	5672	141.05
1935–36	5024	122.23	1013	16.88	6037	139.11
1936–37	4789	120.30	824	14.42	5613	134.72
1937–38	5129	132.84	641	12.69	5770	145.53
1938–39	5856	133.63	699	11.10	6555	144.73
1939–40	5281	141.00	579	9.66	5860	150.66
1940–41	4974	133.70	447	8.08	5421	141.78
1941–42	5175	208.45	182	4.45	5357	212.90
1942–43	4804	340.94	13	0.79	4817	341.73
1943–44	6098	576.08	4	0.24	6102	576.32
1944–45	5995	459.28	5	0.32	6000	459.60
1945-46	5964	364.76	3	0.43	5967	365.19
1946–47	5281	309.73	16	2.40	5297	312.13
Average						

Note : For details see Appendices.

II
Burden of Protection

Weighted average percentage of duty ad valorem	Total money burden on internal consumption Rs. crores	Import duty on yarn Rs. crores	Gross money burden on consumer (9+10)
8	9	10	11
11.00	14.29	0.27	14.56
11.00	13.81	0.34	14.15
11.00	12.18	0.31	12.49
11.00	13.95	0.30	14.25
16.86	18.71	0.15	18.86
25.03	30.28	0.37	30.65
32.31	46.59	0.55	47.14
39.00	49.17	0.40	49.57
30.86	43.52	0.33	43.82
32.90	45.76	0.41	46.17
33.50	45.13	0.24	45.37
33.50	48.75	0.20	48.95
36.50	52.82	0.32	53.12
36.88	55.56	0.33	55.89
41.63	59.02	N. A.	59.02
45.46	96.78	0.11	96.89
21.19	72.42	0.03	72.45
23.25	134.00	0.06	134.06
19.31	88.75	0.07	88.82
27.76	101.38	0.06	101.44
42.15	131.56	0.07	131.63
	55.90	0.25	56.12

APPENDIX

Money Burden on the Consumers

Year	Mill output (Mln. yds.)	Handloom output (Mln. yds.)	Total output (Mln. yds.)	Exports (Mln. yds.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	2+3 (4)	(5)
1926–27	2259	1245	3504	300
1927–28	2337	1270	3627	287
1928–29	1893	1037	2930	275
1929–30	2419	1406	3825	242
1930–31	2561	1410	3971	208
1931–32	2990	1517	4507	235
1932–33	3170	1737	4907	199
1933–34	2945	1440	4385	183
1934–35	3397	1440	4837	169
1935–36	3571	1453	5025	206
1936–37	3572	1659	5230	236
1937–38	4004	1453	5519	390
1938–39	4269	1897	6166	310
1939–40	4013	1618	5631	350
1940–41	4269	1261	5530	556
1941–42	4494	1485	5979	804
1942–43	4109	1540	5649	845
1943–44	4871	1741	6612	514
1944–45	4726	1737	6463	468
1945–46	4676	1759	6435	471
1946–47	3890	1737	5627	346

Source : Report of the Cotton Textile Enquiry Committee, Vols. II and III.

I

of Indigenous Piecegoods

Internal consumption (Mln. yds.)	Value Per yard (Rs.)	Total value (Rs. crores)	Weighted average percentage of duty ad valorem	Total money burden (Rs. crores)
4-5(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
3204	.2339	74.94	11.00	8.24
3340	.2110	70.47	11.00	7.75
2655	.2142	56.87	11.00	6.26
3585	.2137	75.57	11.00	8.42
3763	.2416	90.91	16.86	15.33
4272	.2488	106.29	25.03	26.60
4708	.2609	122.83	32.31	36.69
4202	.2677	112.49	39.00	43.07
4668	.2636	123.05	30.86	37.97
5024	.2433	122.23	32.90	40.21
4789	.2512	120.30	33.50	40.30
5129	.2590	132.84	33.50	44.50
5856	.2282	133.63	36.50	48.77
5281	.2670	141.00	36.88	52.00
4974	.2688	133.70	41.63	55.66
5175	.4028	208.45	45.46	94.76
4804	.7097	340.09	21.19	72.25
6098	.9447	576.08	23.25	133.94
5995	.7661	459.28	19.31	88.69
5964	.6116	364.76	27.76	101.26
5281	.5865	309.73	42.15	130.55

Appendix II

Customs Revenue from Piecegoods

Year	Total imports (million yds)	Value of imports Rs. crores	Rate of customs duty* (per cent ad valorem	Total duty
1926-27	1788	55.02	11.00	6.05
1927-28	1973	55.13	11.00	6.06
1928-29	1937	53.81	11.00	5.92
1929-30	1919	50.26	11.00	5.53
1930-31	890	20.05	16.86	3.38
1931-32	777	14.69	25.03	3.68
1932-33	1231	21.36	32.31	6.90
1933-34	805	13.64	39.00	5.32
1934-35	1004	18.00	30.86	5.55
1935-36	1013	16.88	32.90	5.55
1936-37	824	14.42	33.50	4.83
1937-38	641	12.69	33.50	4.25
1938-39	699	11.10	36.50	4.05
1939-40	579	9.66	36.88	3.56
1940-41	447	8.08	41.63	3.36
1941-42	182	4.45	45.46	3.36
1942-43	13	0.79	21.19	0.17
1943-44	4	0.24	23.25	0.06
1944-45	5	0.32	19.31	0.06
1945-46	3	0.43	27.76	0.12
1946-47	16	2.40	42.15	1.01

*Weighted average of ad valorem duties of imports from U. K. and other countries from the date of differential tariffs were imposed, weights being proportional to the value of imports.

Report on

THE AMBAR CHARKHA PILOT PROGRAMME

[The report on the Ambar Charkha Pilot Programme, published in the following pages, was submitted to the Ambar Charkha Committee, appointed by the Government of India on April 30, 1956. The report on the Parishramalayas and the productivity of the spinner trainees admitted by them, is based on the data collected by the Ambar Charkha Samiti of the Sarva Seva Sangh during the two fortnights March 10, to March 27, 1956 and March 28 to April 13, 1956, and the weaving report on the data oollected during the tests carried out in various places during the period April 16, to April 28, 1956. Shri Krishnadas Gandhi, the Sanchalak of the Ambar Charkha Samiti, was mainly responsible for organizing the systematic collection of data – a task which presented many difficulties owing to the severe limitation of time and the general inexperience of workers in collecting and compiling productivity data. To tabulate the data collected and assist in the preparation of the report as required by the Government, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board lent the services of its Economic Research Section to the Ambar Charkha Samiti.]

The Background

In pursuance of its undertaking to the Karve Committee to supply by April 1956 comprehensive and representative data on the potential productive capacity of the Ambar Charkha and the acceptability of the yarn turned out on it to the bulk of the handloom weavers, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board formulated in October 1955 a three-fold Pilot Programme. The Board's Ambar Charkha Pilot Programme envisaged : (i) the provision of an intensive six-weeks' training course to 400 selected instructors in 15 specially established vidyalayas ; (ii) the establishment of 100 Parishramalayas all over the country to provide intensive training and practice for a minimum period of six weeks each, in the use of the Ambar Charkha and its accessories to new and old spinners and to verify whether, with that training and practice, an average spinner on the Ambar Charkha could produce 8 hanks of yarn from carding to spinning, or 16 hanks of yarn (only spinning) per day of 8 hours ; and (iii) the distribution of Ambar yarn to handloom weavers to determine its acceptability to them. The report on the programme presented in the following pages is based on the report of the officer in charge of Ambar Charkha Training and the data collected during the fortnight March 28 and April 13, 1956 by the Managers of the Parishramalayas.

Training of Instructors

2. The training programme for instructors envisaged the establishment of 15 vidyalayas at selected centres and the provision of an intensive six-weeks' training course to 400 workers deputed by the institutions in each region of the country during the period November 15

and December 31, 1955. The Ambar Charkha Samiti of the Sarva Seva Sangh, which was in executive charge of the entire Pilot Programme, set up 14 vidyalayas and trained 354 workers during the period. The region-wise location of the vidyalayas and number of instructors trained at each are set out in Table I. Except the vidyalaya at Rajkot, which was started on December 17, 1955, all the others were set up to schedule to provide the requisite training to the selected candidates.

Table I

Vidyalaya	Region	No. of instructors trained
1 Madhubani	Bihar	40
2 Akbarpur	U. Pradesh	34
3 Nagina	-do-	30
4 Sabarmati	Gujarat	17
5 Rajkot	Saurashtra	20
6 Hubli	Karnatak	13
7 Wardha	Madhya Pradesh	29
8 Adampur -Doaba	Punjab	23
9 Shivdaspura	Rajasthan	20
10 Veerapandi	Tamilnad	40
11 Avanghata	Bengal	14
12 Kujendri	Orissa	12
13 Ujjain	Madhaya Bharat	22
14 Kakinada	Andhra	40
Total		354

3. Of the 354 candidates trained at the vidyalayas, the majority, it is reported, were old, experienced Khadi workers deputed by established institutions. The vidyalayas at Akbarpur and Nagina had, however, wholly new workers. Details are, however, not available to classify all the candidates into new and old Khadi workers.

4. Although the establishment of each vidyalaya presented several initial difficulties, such as inadequacy of space, non-availability of Charkha sets, implements, tools, spare parts and raw materials, the majority of the vidyalayas completed the prescribed training syllabus. Of the 47 days between November 15 and December 31, the syllabus prescribed a work period of 40 days or 320 hours of training of which 40 hours were reserved for instruction in theory and 280 hours for actual work on the Ambar Charkha. Owing to the inadequacy of space in the vidyalaya at Nagina (U. P.), which was located in the urban sector, non-availability of skilled carpenters locally in Adampur-Doaba (Punjab), and the absence of trained carpenters in Avanghata (Bengal), the instructors' course fell short of the required standards at these vidyalayas, as uniformity in the quality of the Charkha sets could not be ensured. In spite of it, the programme of training was implemented to schedule.

Parishramalayas

5. The main objective of the Ambar Charkha Pilot Programme was the verification of the claim that, given a minimum training and practice of six weeks each, an average spinner on the Ambar Charkha could produce 8 hanks of yarn from carding to spinning, or 16 hanks of yarn taking only spinning per day of 8 hours. Towards this end, the

programme envisaged the establishment of 100 Parishramalayas all over the country for the collection of represen-tive data on the performance of the spinners on the Ambar Charkha and its accessories. Each Parishramalaya was to be equipped with 60 Ambar Charkha sets and undertake training of 120 spinners. Thus, the Programme sought to collect representative as well as comprehensive data on the average productive capacity of the spinner.

Establishment of Parishramalayas

6. As against its original programme to establish 100 Parishramalayas during the period November 1955 – March 1956, the Ambar Charkha Samiti set up 121 Parishramalayas, of which 114 were main, and 7 subsidiary Parishramalayas. All the main and subsidiary Parishramalayas worked full-time with the exception of two, one at Pusa Road (Bihar) and another in Ahmedabad (Gujarat) each of which worked wholly part-time, 4 hours and 2 hours respectively. The region-wise distribution of the Parishramalayas and the number of spinners who worked in each of them during the last fortnight, March 28th – April 13th, classified according to their sex are set out in Table 2 :

Table 2.

Distribution of Parishramalayas

Region	No. of Parishramalayas	Spinners* Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1 Bengal	4	107	51	158
2 Andhra	12	116	195	311
3 Karnatak	3	77	143	220
4 Maharashtra	4	114	34	148
5 Gujarat	7	123	188	311
6 Kerala	3	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
7 Malabar	4	2	86	88
8 Tamilnad	12	134	222	356
9 Uttar Pradesh	18	470	49	519
10 Utkal	4	152	17	169
11 Punjab-PEPSU	5	–	225	225
12 Bihar	22	382	307	689
13 Madhya Pradesh	3	N. A.	N. A.	N.A.
14 M. Bharat	5	56	120	176
15 Rajasthan	5	116	68	184
16 Hyderabad	4	10	12	22
17 Saurashtra & Kutch	5	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
18 Delhi	1	52	12	64
Total	121	1,911	1,729	3,640

*Number of spinners shown here refer to those present during last fortnight in the reporting Parishramalayas.

Coverage of Parishramalayas

7. Of the 121 Parishramalayas set up during the period, reports were received from 111 Parishramalayas. No reports were received from 3 Parishramalayas in Hyderabad, 3 Parishramalayas in Madhya Pradesh, 4 in Andhra and 4 in Bihar; 8 reports from Uttar Pradesh, 5 reports from Saurashtra, 1 each from Andhra, Utkal, Gujarat, Kerala and Malabar were rejected as they were incomplete: 2 reports from Punjab and 1 from Rajasthan were rejected because of incorrect reporting. Reports of 2 Parishramalayas in Kerala could not be taken for analysis as the training provided by them was less than the bare minimum. Thus, of the 121 Parishramalayas set up during the period, the report presented in the following pages covers only 84 Parishramalayas or about 70 per cent of the total number set up. Region-wise analysis of the number and character of the reports is set out in Table 3:

Table 3.

Analysis of Reports from Parishramalayas

Region	No. of Parishrama-layas	No. that reported	No. of reports rejected/omitted	Cause	No. covered by the reports
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Bengal	4	4	–	–	4
2 Andhra	12	8	5	4 no reports 1 rejected for incorrect reporting	7
3 Karnatak	3	3	–	–	3
4 Maharashtra	4	4	–	–	4
5 Gujarat	7	7	1	incomplete	6
6 Kerala	3	1	3	1 -do- 2 no report	–
7 Malabar	4	4	1	incomplete	3
8 Tamilnad	12	12	–	–	12
9 Uttar P.	18	18	8	incomplete	10
10 Utkal	4	4	1	-do-	3
11 Punjab PEPSU	5	5	2	incorrect	3
12 Bihar	22	18	4	no report	18
13 Madhya B.	5	5	–	–	5
14 M. Pradesh	3	Nil	3	no report	Nill
15 Rajasthan	5	5	1	incorrect	4
16 Hyderabad	4	1	3	no report	1
17 Saurashtra-Kutch	5	5	5	incomplete	Nill
18 Delhi	1	1	–	–	1
Total	121	105	37		84

Classification Of Spinners

8. The 121 Parishramalayas set up during the period admitted in all 4686 spinners, of whom only 3640 spinners were present during the last fortnight, the balance being absent due either to illness or to social obligations arising from the celebration of marriages or the advent of new year. Of the total number who worked during the last fortnight 1911 or about 52.5 per cent were boys or men in the age group of 12-60, and 1729 or 47.5 per cent were girls and women in the age group of 9-60. The ratio of men to women varied widely from region to region. Thus, while the majority of the spinners in Parishramalayas in Delhi, U.P., Utkal, Bengal, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat were men; those in the Punjab and Malabar were all women. The regional variation in the percentage distribution of spinners by sex is summed up in Table 4:

Table 4.
Percentage Distribution of Spinners by sex *

Region	Men	Women
1 Bengal	67.7	32.3
2 Andhra	37.3	62.7
3 Karnatak	35.0	65.0
4 Maharashtra	77.0	23.0
5 Gujarat	39.6	60.4
6 Malabar	2.3	97.7
7 Tamilnad	37.7	62.3
8 U. P.	90.6	9.4
9 Utkal	89.6	10.4
10 Punjab	Nil	100.0
11 Bihar	55.5	44.5
12 Madhya Bharat	31.9	68.1
13 Rajasthan	53.0	37.0
14 Hyderabad	45.4	54.6
15 Delhi	81.8	18.2
ALL-INDIA	52.5	47.5

* Based on the abstract of Statement I.

9. Of the total number of spinners admitted by the Parishramalayas, the number of old spinners (boys or men, girls or women, with experience of hand-spinning on any of the many models of the traditional Charkha) was on the whole insignificant. All the women spinners in the 22 Parishramalayas in Bihar and all the spinners in one Parishramalaya in Madhya Bharat were, however old spinners, the numbers of old spinners in the other Parishramalayas being altogether negligible. In other words, about 90 per cent of the spinners admitted by the Parishramalayas all over India were altogether new spinners.

10 The number of weavers, men and women or individuals belonging to the weavers' class also was very small. Except 3 Parishramalayas in Andhra and 1 in Gujarat, most of the Parishramalayas, had either no weaver at all or had only an insignificant number. Details of this classification were, however, not called for and the oral reports of the managers of Parishramalayas confirm that the number of weavers in the Parishramalayas was small.

Age And Sex

11. The classification of the total number of spinners admitted by the Parishramalayas shows that 89.8 per cent of the men and 76.5 per cent of the women

spinners were below 30 years, while 68.3 per cent of the men were in the age group of 19–30, and 45.6 per cent of the women were in this group. As against 30.9 per cent of the women in the age group of 9–18, only 21.5 per cent of the men were in the age group of 12–18. The percentage of spinners between 31 and 40 years as well as over 40, (men and women) was relatively small. The classification of the men and women spinners by their age-groups conclusively proves that hand-spinning on the Ambar Charkha is attractive to the bulk of the labour force in the rural areas and, unlike the traditional Charkha which was almost the exclusive monopoly of women, the Ambar Charkha can attract a sizable number from among young men and engage them in productive activity. The region-wise variation in the percentage distribution of spinners by age and sex are set out in Table 5:

TABLE 5.

Percentage distribution of Spinners by age and sex

Region	Men				Women			
	12–18 years	19–30 years	31–40 years	41 years & above	12–18 years	19–30 years	31–40 years	41 years & above
1 Bengal	21.4	68.4	7.7	2.5	45.8	31.3	22.9	–
2 Andhra	15.5	63.1	13.6	7.8	14.3	48.0	24.0	13.7
3 Karnatak	26.1	63.0	7.6	3.3	30.0	46.3	19.4	4.3
4 Maharashtra	33.3	57.7	6.3	2.7	17.6	50.0	17.6	14.8
5 Gujarat	27.8	54.5	14.4	3.3	21.5	56.1	20.2	2.2
6 Malabar	–	–	–	–	47.0	46.0	5.0	2.0
7 Tamilnad	29.4	64.2	5.5	0.9	58.1	36.0	2.9	2.0
8 U. P.	6.5	93.2	0.3	–	45.5	42.4	12.1	–
9 Utkal	8.8	81.0	6.1	4.1	37.5	45.8	12.5	4.2
10 Punjab–PEPSU	–	–	–	–	40.9	38.7	16.4	4.0
11 Bihar	28.8	64.2	7.0	–	25.2	49.0	21.2	4.6
12 Madhya-Bharat	46.0	41.3	7.9	4.8	15.4	35.9	27.4	21.3
13 Rajasthan	25.4	42.0	23.9	8.7	17.8	55.4	23.8	3.0
14 Hyderabad	40.0	40.0	–	20.0	33.3	66.7	–	–
All India	21.5	68.3	7.7	2.5	30.9	45.6	17.8	5.7

Size Of The Parishramalayas

12. Although the Pilot Programme envisaged equipping each Parishramalaya with 60 Ambar Charkha sets to provide intensive training for 120 spinners at each, the number of Charkha sets supplied to the Parishramalayas as well as the number admitted for training varied widely from region to region and as between the units in the same region. The size of the Parishramalayas varied from 143 spinners (total number admitted in Hulbi, Karnatak) to 18 spinners in Tamilnad, and the number of Ambar Charkha sets supplied to each Parishramalya also varied very widely. Although the programme envisaged the establishment of 20 Parishramalayas during November and 30 during December 1955, the majority of the Parishramalayas could be started only between the second week of January 1956 and the first half of February 1956, owing to the difficulties in the distribution of Ambar Charkha sets due to inordinate delays in the transport of Charkha sets and their assembly at the Parishramalayas. Thus, the size of the Parishramalayas and the duration of the training provided by them varied considerably from region to region and between units in the same region.

Operational Variation

13. Owing partly to the delayed start of the Parishramalayas in various regions and partly to the late admission of a substantial number of spinners, the stipulated minimum period of 90 days of training and practice in the use of the Ambar Charkha and its accessories could not be provided to all the spinners. The majority of the Parishramalayas in the country worked on an average, for only 80 days except 9 Parishramalayas, each of which worked 90 days and over and 5 Parishramalayas each of which worked less than 60 days. In other words, the majority of the spinners received as against of the minimum of three months' training (six weeks of training and six weeks of practice), the bare essentials of training in Ambar Charkha set without adequate practice. A point of additional significance which rendered the inadequacy of time even more important was the continued late admission of spinners, even when the time available for training them was altogether insufficient.

14. Out of the total number of 3640 spinners working during the last fortnight, 845 spinners did not complete the minimum six weeks training in the Ambar Charkha and its accessories, and none could undergo the prescribed period of essential practice, on the Ambar Charkha and its accessories. The frequency distribution shown in Statement 1 and Statement 2 together show that 65 spinners or a little less than 2 per cent received training for a period of less than 25 days; 780 or 20 per cent of the spinners barely completed six weeks' course of training with no time whatever for practice on the Charkha set to acquire the minimum skill; 2070 or 53 per cent of the spinners had 4 weeks of practice after the completion of their basic training course

and only 1005 or about 25 per cent of the trainees practised for a little over 4 weeks, but not the minimum period prescribed for practice.

Training And Productivity

15. As a result mainly of the inadequate and widely varied periods of training of the same spinners in the Parishramalaya, there were wide variations in the performance of spinners in the same Parishramalayas. Of the 1946 spinners who received full training and limited practice, 501 or 25.7 per cent attained a productivity rate of 6 to 7 hanks per day and 23 per cent attained a speed of 8 hanks and above. As against this, a larger percentage of those who had a longer practice of over 4 weeks, attained a productivity rate of 6 hanks and above. Thus of 906 spinners who fall into this category 34.3 per cent or 311 spinners attained productivity of 6 hanks and 325 or 36 per cent attained a speed of over 8 hanks per day. Thus, the data on 84 Parishramalayas summarised in Statement 1 throws into clear relief the positive co-relation between training and productivity of the spinners. The variation in the size and operation al pattern of the Parishramalayas are faithfully reflected in the wide variations in the performance of the spinners. While over the whole country, 51 per cent of the spinners who received training and practice for a minimum of 4 weeks attained a speed of 6 hanks and more per day of 8 hours, and 48 per cent among them attained a speed of 8 hanks and above per day of 8 hours, the majority of the spinners who received training for 46 days and above were able to attain a speed of only 4–5 hanks per day. The regional variations in the percentage of spinners who attained a minimum productivity rate of 6 hanks and above per day of 8 hours are shown in Table 6 :

TABLE 6.

Region	Regional average	Highest	Lowest
1	2	3	4
1 Bengal	30.3	45.2	19.3
2 Andhra	15.7	52.6	12.7
3 Karnatak	47.2	66.0	5.1
4 Maharashtra	9.5	29.0	12.5
5 Gujarat	34.1	67.2	5.9
6 Malabar	42.1	70.0	8.1
7 Tamilnad	58.7	100.0	5.5
8 Uttar Pradesh	78.1	100.0	38.4
9 Utkal	36.7	48.4	28.8
10 Punjab PEPSU	7.6	19.7	3.0
11 Bihar	59.7	100.0	8.5
12 Madhya Bharat	28.5	54.1	3.6
13 Rajasthan	58.7	52.4	13.2
14 Hyderabad	–	–	–
15 Delhi	7.8	–	–

16 That the analysis presented above corresponds to reality can be easily seen from the data on the work and output of the spinners set out in Statement II. In every region where Parishramalayas operated, the output per hour of the spinners with incomplete training was considerably lower than that of those who had either complete training with limited practice. The abstract of Statement II (Table7), which sets out the region-wise average productivity per hour brings out clearly that the main reason for the failure of the majority of the spinners to attain the desired rate of productivity, was training and training alone.

Average Productivity

17. The details of the work and output summarised in Statement II relate only to composite spinning performance of the spinners in the output per spinner from carding to spinning. The abstract of Statement II (Table 7) presents the region-wise frequency distribution of spinners in accordance with their respective periods of training and the average region-wise output per hour. The data show that as against the All-India average productivity per spinner of 0.64 hanks of yarn per hour or 5.12 hanks of yarn per day of eight hours, those who received full training and over four weeks' but less than the prescribed minimum of six weeks' practice had an average productivity rate of 0.75 hanks per hour or 6 hanks per day of eight hours; those who had training and about 4 weeks' practice a productivity rate of 5.2 hanks per day and those who barely completed training about only 4 hanks per day. The all-India trends, this analysis brings out into sharp relief, are true of every group of trainees in every region of which data are available. Thus, the frequency distribution of spinners conclusively proves that, the inadequacy of practice was the primary reason for the relatively lower productivity of the spinners.

18. The trends in the rate of output per spinner in each group of trainees warrant the inference that the continuation of the Parishramalayas for one additional month and the collection of data on the output of spinners during the subsequent fortnight would have provided a completely different picture and a more reliable basis for an objective assessment of the productivity of the spinners on the Ambar Charkha.

Variations In Output

19. Although the average output per spinner has been smaller than 8 hanks of yarn per day of 8 hours, many Parishramalayas had a sizable number of spinners whose output considerably exceeded the rate.

TABLE

Training Work

No. of training days	1 to 25				26 to 45			
Region	No.	Duration of work (Hrs.)	Production (hanks)	Rate per hour	No.	Duration of work (Hrs.)	Prodn. (Hanks)	Rate per Hr.
1 Bengal	—	—	—	—	43	4412	1951	0.44
2 Andhra	2	184	45	0.24	68	5732	1636	0.28
3 Karnatak	—	—	—	—	78	7726	4019	0.52
4 Maharashra	1	82	41	0.50	27	2109	937	0.44
5 Gujarat	7	561	120	0.21	35	2563	1211	0.47
6 Malabar	—	—	—	—	24	2528	829	0.33
7 Tamil Nad	9	435	301	0.69	80	7638	5190	0.68
8 Uttar Pradesh	2	26	15	0.57	12	1011	5450	0.53
9 Utkal	12	952	338	0.35	122	12880	5279	0.41
10 Punjab-Pepsu	2	137	47	0.34	72	6588	2732	0.41
11 Bihar	5	336	147	0.44	85	9545	4937	0.52
12 Madhya Bharat	8	404	214	0.53	52	4144	2224	0.54
13 Rajasthan	18	1447	479	0.33	28	2241	1000	0.45
14 Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	22	2177	1786	0.82
15 Delhi	—	—	—	—	32	3847	1904	0.49
Total	65	4564	1747	0.38	780	75141	36180	0.48

7

and Output

46 to 75				76 & above				Total			
No.	Duration of work (Hrs.)	Prodn. (Hnks.)	Rate per Hr.	No.	Duration of work (Hrs.)	Prodn. (Hnks.)	Rate per Hr.	No.	Duration of work (Hrs.)	Prodn (Hnks).	Rate per hour
100	10141	6187	0.61	13	1441	946	0.65	156	15994	9084	0.56
201	18120	8091	0.45	31	3236	1847	0.57	302	27272	11619	0.43
49	4026	2618	0.65	129	11723	9330	0.79	256	23574	15967	0.68
94	8040	5000	0.62	21	1651	1187	0.71	143	11882	7165	0.60
809	18587	11393	0.61	123	12983	7960	0.61	374	34694	20684	0.59
37	4226	2281	0.54	27	3122	1616	0.51	88	9876	4726	0.47
197	19371	17073	0.88	61	6624	6909	1.04	347	34068	29473	0.87
347	32776	22384	0.68	155	15586	10838	0.70	515	49399	33782	0.68
202	24216	11808	0.49	–	–	–	–	336	38048	17425	0.46
99	8446	5344	0.63	52	4760	3291	0.69	225	19931	11414	0.57
228	18237	15000	0.82	359	5676	28827	0.81	677	63794	48911	0.77
110	9724	6782	0.70	8	878	630	0.71	178	15150	9850	0.65
166	15712	11144	0.71	26	2137	1645	0.77	238	21537	14268	0.66
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	2177	1786	0.82
31	3750	1854	0.49	–	–	–	–	63	7597	3758	0.49
2070	195372	26959	0.65	1005	99816	75026	0.75	3920	374893	239912	0.64

Where the quality of the raw cotton supplied or locally available was satisfactory, output per day reached as high as 16 hanks of yarn from carding to spinning in Rajasthan, 15 hanks in Bihar and Tamiland, 14 hanks in U. P., 12 hanks in Karnatak and well above 8 in several other regions as shown in the Abstract of Statement I. The analysis of the data on the output presented in [Statement I shows that while the performance of the spinners in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamilnad, Malabar and Hubli and certain Parishramalayas in Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat was uniformly good, approximating or exceeding the rate of 8 hanks of yarn per day of 8 hours from carding to spinning, the average productivity rate in Bengal, Andhra, Maharashtra and a few centres in Gujarat and Karnatak was uniformly poor. The productivity rate attained by Utkal and Punjab and PEPSU regions was lower than the all-India average. The main reason for the relatively poorer performance of these Parishramalayas other than the inadequacy of training already explained above, was the poor quality of cotton available to most of them and the inability of the Parishramalayas owing to the lack of time to obtain better variety or at any rate cleaner local varieties of raw cotton. In Maharashtra, Andhra and Karnatak in particular, the productivity of the spinners was low owing to the very poor quality of raw cotton available to them from local sources. Thus the quality of raw cotton was responsible for the relatively poorer performance of many Parishramalayas which started early enough to show better results.

20. Of some importance productivity rate attained by spinners is the time during which data were collected. Owing to severe heat in most regions of the country during the months of March and April, a very large number of spinners were disabled by diseases such as dysentry, small-pox, chicken-pox and other diseases. Moreover, as these months coincided with the occurrence of the new year and several religious festivities as also the marriage season, attendance of the Parishramalayas as well as regularity of work was poor.

Cotton And Counts

21. The available data on the quality and quantity of cotton supplied to the various Parishramalayas are inadequate to present a detailed analysis of cotton used and the counts spun. By and large, the average count of yarn spun by the Parishramalayas was 18's though the lowest count spun was 10's from Deshi cotton and the highest spun was 84's from Surti. The main counts of yarn spun from varieties of Jarilla ranged between 14's and 20's, from Karungani 13's to 18's, from Cambodia 16's to 23's, from Vijay 18's to 20's and from Wardha-Navsari 12's to 20's.

22. The scrutiny of the data in the wastage of cotton in the process of

carding and spinning shows wide variation between region to region and between different units in the same region. The main cause of the variation in the percentage of wastage from unit to unit was the quality of the raw cotton. While the percentage of wastage was as small as 4 per cent for good qualities such as Surati and Vijaya, it was as high as 25 per cent for varieties such as red cotton and Jayadev. By and large, wastage of raw cotton was reported to average 16 per cent, though detailed analytically acceptable data on the supply of raw cotton, weight of yarn spun, balance of slivers etc., are not available.

Organization And Distribution

23. One of the main problems in the implementation of the Ambar Charkha Pilot Programme, particularly the establishment of the Parishramalayas to schedule, was the problem of the supply of the Ambar Charkha sets to each area in time. Owing to the inordinate delays in transport, Charkha sets could not reach the Parishramalayas in time and consequently, training of the spinners could not be undertaken expeditiously. The limitation of time prevented training of an adequate number of local carpenters or mistries to set right defective Ambar Charkha sets or to prevent wrong assembly. Moreover, with only 14 Ambar Charkha Saranjam centres, the supply of Charkha sets to the whole country presented many irksome problems, underlining the need for regional self-sufficiency in Saranjam centres. The delay in the arrival of Charkha sets, the absence of trained local carpenters to assemble them right and also the lack of local sources of supply of spare parts together prevented effective functioning of the Parishramalayas and the provision of the prescribed training and practice in full.

Conclusion

24. The report on the first two parts of the programme presented in the earlier pages emphasises the need for adequate training and practice on the Ambar Charkha set to attain a daily productivity of 8 hanks of yarn. The trends discernible from the data on the working of the Parishrmalayas show that with longer practice the output of the majority of the spinners may have approximated the desired minimum.

To ensure the provision of extensive and expeditious training to spinners on the Ambar Charkha, Saranjam Karyalayas should as far as possible be set up on a region-wise basis, as reliance on distant sources of supply results in inavoidable delays.

To maintain the output per hour of the desired level, adequate arrangements for the supply of appropriate raw cotton to production centres are essential.

STATEMENT
SUMMARY DATA OF

Parishramalaya	No. of days worked	Age group	No. of spinners: Men	Wo-men	To-tal	Training and productivity Between 46 & 75 days: Below 4 hks	4-5 hks	6-7 hks	8 hks & above	To-tal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bengal :										
1. Bihar Juria	74	14-35	39	2	41	14	10	8	3	35
2. Nadia	108	9-40	7	32	39	3	6	2	-	11
3. Katranka	49	13-39	27	9	36	3	5	7	-	15
4. Nazvi Bazar	-	15-48	34	8	42	5	17	18	1	41
Total ..			107	51	158	25	38	35	4	102
Andhra:										
5. Kandkur, Nellore	66	15-50	21	24	45	7	9	5	4	25
6. Guntur	84	19-45	14	36	50	10	21	10	2	43
7. Chirala, Guntur	80	14-56	3	32	35	31	2	—	-	33
8. Chittur, Narayanavaram	84	15-45	3	31	34	1	11	9	9	30
9. Kurnool	115	12-50	19	44	63	8	15	3	-	26
10. Srikakulam	73	16-52	19	20	39	20	—	—	—	20
11. Murapaka, Srikakulam.	80	18-55	37	8	45	30	—	—	—	30
Total ...			116	195	311	107	58	27	15	207
Karnatak:										
12. Hubli	144	16-52	30	69	99	1	14	10	—	25
13. Anekal, Bangalore	102	18-40	14	25	30	1	12	—	—	13
14. Gurlhosur, Belgaum	128	18-42	33	49	82	—	1	3	1	5
Total: ...			77	143	211	2	27	13	1	43

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per day of 8 hours								Maxm. speed per day	Col.17 as % of 6	Col. 18 as % of 6	Col. 19 as % of 6
76 days & above					Summary						
Below 4 hks	4-5 hks	6-7 hks	8 hks & above	To-tal	6-7 hks	8 hks & above	To-tal				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
—	—	—	—	—	8	3	11	10	19.5	7.3	26.8
2	3	5	3	13	7	3	10	8	17.9	7.7	25.6
—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	7	19.4	—	19.4
—	—	—	—	—	18	1	19	8	42.8	2.4	45.2
2	3	5	3	13	40	7	47	—	25.9	4.4	30.3
—	—	—	—	—	5	4	9	8	11.1	8.8	19.9
—	—	—	—	—	10	2	12	9	20.0	4.0	24.0
3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
—	—	1	1	2	10	10	20	8	31.3	31.3	62.6
4	16	5	—	25	8	—	8	7	12.7	—	12.7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
7	16	6	1	30	33	16	49	—	10.6	5.1	15.7
1	9	35	21	66	45	21	66	13	45.0	21.0	66.0
—	24	—	2	26	—	2	2	8	—	5.1	5.1
—	6	22	10	38	25	11	36	10	30.5	13.4	43.9
1	39	57	33	130	70	34	104	—	31.8	15,4	47.2

STATEMENT
SUMMARY DATA OF

Parishramalaya	No. of days worked	Age group	No. of spinners			Training and productivity Between 46 & 75 days				
			Men	Wo-men	To-tal	Below 4hks	4-5 hks	6-7 hks	8 hks & above	To-tal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra:										
15. Mandargi, Sholapur	118	12-60	21	28	49	35	—	—	—	35
16. Patankar, Ahmednagar	—	14-45	38	6	44	6	14	5	6	31
17. Jategaon, Nasik	—	14-42	24	—	24	4	8	3	—	15
18. Parola, E. Khandesh	56	18-55	31	—	31	12	17	—	—	29
Total: ...			114	34	148	57	39	8	6	110
Gujarat:										
19. Raipur, Ahmedabad	—	14-48	—	34	34	10	15	2	—	27
20. Mahipatram, ,,	—	16-42	—	61	61	6	9	7	8	30
21. Nadiad, Kheda	77	16-49	33	31	64	2	11	20	3	36
22. Nadiad, Kheda	—	17-40	6	15	21	9	3	—	—	12
23. Gunja, Mehsana	84	12-50	15	38	53	5	21	10	2	38
24. Karadi, Surat	—	15-43	69	9	78	19	16	6	1	42
Total ...			123	188	311	51	75	45	14	185
Malabar :										
25 Meenchanta, Kozhikode	88	14-42	2	35	37	1	2	-	-	3
26 Elapalle, ,,	88	13-35	-	30	30	1	5	8	2	16
27 Mudapoolore, Palghat	67	14-30	-	21	21	-	7	8	5	20
Total			2	86	88	2	14	16	7	39

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per day of 8 hours 76 days & above					Summary			Maxm. speed per day	Col.17 as % of 6	Col. 18 as %of 6	Col. 19 as% of 6
Below 4 hks	4-5 hks	6-7 hks	8 hks & above	To-tal	6-7 hks	8 hks & above	To-tal				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
25	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	5	6	11	10	13.1	15.9	29.0
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	7	12.5	—	12.5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	25	8	6	14	—	5.4	4.1	9.5
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	6	5.9	—	5.9
6	7	14	3	30	21	11	32	11	34.4	18.0	52,4
2	6	11	9	28	31	12	43	8	48.4	18.8	67.2
7	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	2	12	2	14	8	22.6	3.8	26.4
4	8	5	3	22	11	4	15	9	14.1	5.1	19.2
19	22	32	15	90	77	29	106	—	24.8	9.3	34.1
-	13	2	1	15	2	1	3	8	5.4	2.7	8.1
-	-	3	8	11	11	10	21	10	36.7	33.3	70.0
-	-	-	-	-	8	5	13	10	38.1	23.8	61.9
-	13	5	9	27	21	16	37	-	23.9	18.2	42.1

STATEMENT
SUMMARY DATA OF

Parishramalaya	No. of days worked	Age group	No. of spinners: Men	Women	Total	Training and productivity, Between 46 & 75 days: Below 4hks	4-5 hks	6-7 hks	8 hks & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tamilnad :										
28 Velampalayam, Madras	104	10-50	-	44	44	1	8	6	-	15
29 Nainagondanvalasu	72	14-35	13	3	16	5	8	3	-	15
30 Veerapandi, Madras	-	13-30	-	26	26	-	2	2	4	8
31 Sedapalayam ,,	65	12-40	6	36	42	1	5	14	9	29
32 Pudupalayam ,,	59	12-45	8	5	13	2	2	-	-	4
33 Sankarpandyapuram	84	14-29	17	9	26	-	-	1	13	14
34 Karivalamvandanellore	64	12-31	20	31	51	4	9	6	32	51
35 Kunnur, Madras	78	10-50	30	10	40	-	-	3	25	28
36 Kulampalayam, ,,	72	12-28	6	16	22	-	4	5	6	15
37 Kashilingampalayam	73	14-47	6	15	21	-	1	6	12	19
38 Natanvalasu, Madras	51	11-40	10	27	37	-	7	6	4	17
39 Attahipakam ,,	66	N. A.	18	-	18	3	1	1	-	5
Total			134	222	356	16	47	53	105	221
Uttar Pradesh :										
40 Gandhi Ashram, Meerut	83	18-35	42	8	50	-	5	9	9	23
41 Hapur, U. P.	83	14-40	30	14	44	-	-	-	-	-
42 Hapur, U. P.	83	18-35	30	20	50	-	1	-	-	11
43 Bulandshahar	—	14-24	72	7	79	—	10	35	30	75
44 Aligarh	77	19-30	35	-	35	—	8	9	1	18
45 Raipur, Saranpur	70	17-30	37	—	37	—	—	14	18	32
46 Raipur, Saranpur	70	18-25	40	—	40	—	—	17	23	40
47 Kandiyarganj, Aligarh	77	18-24	39	—	39	5	17	13	2	37
48 Muradabad	—	18-30	69	—	69	7	8	13	8	36
49 Nagina, Bijnore	—	19-25	76	—	76	—	3	13	26	42
Total			470	49	519	12	52	123	117	304

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THE PARISHRAMALAYAS

per day of 8 hours								Maxm. speed per day	Col.17 as % of 6	Col. 18 as %of 6	Col. 19 as% of 6
76 days & above					Summary						
Below 4 hks	4–5 hks	6–7 hks	8 hks & above	To-tal	6–7 hks	8 hks & above	To-tal				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
-	—	6	7	13	12	7	19	9	27.3	15.9	43.2
-	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	6	18.8	—	18.8
-	—	2	12	14	4	16	20	10	15.4	61.5	76.9
-	—	-	-	-	14	9	23	11	33.3	31.4	64.7
-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
-	—	-	12	12	1	25	26	15	3.8	96.2	100.0
-	—	-	-	-	6	32	38	11	11.7	62.7	74.4
-	—	7	5	12	10	30	40	11	25.0	75.0	100.0
-	—	-	-	-	5	6	11	11	22.7	27.3	50.0
-	—	-	-	-	6	12	19	11	28.6	57.2	85.8
-	—	-	-	-	6	4	10	12	16.2	10.8	27.0
-	—	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	5.5	—	5.5
-	—	15	36	51	68	141	209	—	19.1	39.6	58.7
-	3	7	14	24	16	23	39	11	32.0	46.0	78.0
1	4	21	18	44	21	18	39	14	47.7	40.9	88.6
11	12	13	13	49	13	23	36	10	26.0	46.0	72.0
-	1	—	—	1	35	30	65	10	44.3	37.9	82.2
—	4	11	2	17	20	3	23	10	57.1	8.5	65.6
—	—	—	3	3	14	21	35	13	37.8	56.7	94.5
—	—	—	—	—	17	23	40	12	42.5	57.5	100.0
—	—	—	—	—	13	2	15	10	33.3	5.1	38.4
1	13	13	9	36	26	17	43	12	37.6	24.6	62.2
—	—	7	24	31	20	50	70	12	26.3	65.8	92.1
13	37	72	83	205	195	210	405	—	37.6	40.5	78.1

STATEMENT

SUMMARY DATA OF

Parishramalaya	No. of days worked	Age group	No. of spinners			Training and productivity Between 46 & 75 days				
			Men	Women	Total	Below 4 hks	4-5 hks	6-7 hks	8 hks & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Utkal :										
50 Kushipal	62	16-50	41	9	50	–	1	6	10	17
51 Digheri Puri	59	13-30	60	–	60	–	11	16	13	40
52 Buhari, Balasore	64	15-50	51	8	59	2	12	10	7	31
Total			152	17	169	2	24	32	30	88
Punjab & PEPSU :										
53 Ambala City	84	12-50	–	67	67	21	5	–	–	26
54 Coornool	80	16-50	–	80	80	33	3	–	–	36
55 Rajpura	80	13-41	–	78	78	5	17	13	2	37
Total			–	225	225	59	25	13	2	99
Bihar :										
56 Simari Darbhanga	82	18-35	37	10	47	–	5	1	2	8
57 Lalganj ,,	–	17-50	30	8	38	–	2	2	–	4
58 Poosa Rd ,,	84	13-40	–	44	44	–	–	–	12	12
59 Samastipur ,,	85	11-40	14	26	40	–	–	5	12	17
60 Poosa Rd. ,,	84	12-19	39	–	39	5	29	–	–	34
61 Shahpur ,,	86	16-40	18	21	39	–	–	–	–	–
62 Kapasia ,,	85	18-45	30	9	39	–	–	–	–	–
63 Kampulla ,,	76	16-40	31	8	39	–	4	10	25	39
64 Pidakh, Mahmadpur	–	18-40	36	5	41	–	2	–	1	3
65 Madhepur	85	11-45	18	19	37	6	–	6	2	14
66 Majholia, Darbhanga	81	14-56	–	38	38	–	1	10	14	25
67 Narsinghpur, Muzafferpur	84	11-25	27	10	37	–	–	–	4	4
68 Sitamarhi, Muzafferpur	85	12-40	24	15	39	–	2	–	–	2
69 Jagannathpur, Ranchi	–	15-20	17	5	22	–	–	–	–	–
70 Patna	70	12-40	25	12	37	–	1	26	11	38
71 Monghir	80	12-45	3	37	40	1	8	–	4	13
72 Sultanganj	–	16-30	22	18	40	–	–	–	–	–
73 Ranipatra, Purnia	85	10-40	11	12	23	9	9	–	–	18
Total			382	307	689	21	63	60	87	231

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per day of 8 hours								Maxm. speed per day	Col.17 as % of 6	Col. 18 as %of 6	Col. 19 as% of 6
76 days & ahove					Summary						
Below 4 hks	4-5 hks	6-7 hks	8 hks & above	Total	6-7 hks	8 hks & above	Total				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
–	–	–	–	–	6	10	16	9	12.0	20.0	32.0
–	–	–	–	–	16	13	29	10	26.7	21.7	48.4
–	–	–	–	–	10	7	17	12	16.9	11.9	28.8
–	–	–	–	–	32	30	62	–	18.9	17.8	36.7
1	12	2	–	15	2	–	2	6	3.0	–	3.0
21	1	–	–	22	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	13	2	15	10	16.7	3.0	19.7
22	13	2	–	37	15	2	17	–	6.7	0.9	7.6
–	2	9	29	40	10	31	41	15	21.3	66.0	87.3
–	4	12	18	34	14	18	32	13	37.0	47.3	84.3
–	–	–	13	13	–	25	25	12	–	56.8	56.8
–	–	8	15	23	13	27	40	12	32.5	67.5	100.0
–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
3	8	21	7	39	21	7	28	10	53.8	17.9	71.7
–	4	27	8	39	27	8	35	12	69.2	20.5	89.7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
–	1	17	20	38	17	21	38	12	41.5	51.2	93.7
4	6	9	4	23	15	6	21	8	40.5	16.2	56.7
–	1	2	4	7	12	18	30	9	31.6	47.4	79.0
–	–	7	27	33	11	26	37	12	29.7	70.3	100.0
1	10	10	13	34	10	13	23	12	25.6	33.3	58.9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	26	11	37	10	70.3	29.7	100.0
2	7	12	6	27	12	10	22	9	30.0	25.0	55.0
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	7	–	2	9	–	2	2	8	–	8.5	8 5
10	55	134	165	364	188	223	411	–	27.3	32.4	59.7

STATEMENT
SUMMARY DATA OF

Parishramalaya	No. of days worked	Age group	No. of spinners: Men	Women	Total	Training and productivity — Between 46 & 75 days: Below 4 hks	4-5 hks	6-7 hks	8 hks & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madhya Bharat:										
75 Sabalghar, Mureira	74	12-56	10	10	20	–	18	–	7	25
76 Shopuri	82	12-55	17	44	61	1	4	21	7	33
77 Shajapur	67	11-52	23	17	40	11	10	2	–	23
78 Nimuch, Mandsore	79	14-60	2	25	27	2	4	4	3	13
79 Khargone, Neemad	82	12-55	4	24	28	12	8	1	–	21
Total			56	120	176	26	44	28	17	115
Rajasthan :										
80 Khadibag, Jaipur	83	14-40	31	37	68	4	26	13	12	55
81 Samod, Jaipur	81	10-50	39	27	66	–	19	28	13	60
82 Sawai Madhavpur, Karouli	–	16-40	14	28	42	9	8	7	14	38
83 Udaipur	76	10-51	63	13	76	10	6	5	–	21
Total			116	68	184	23	59	53	39	174
Hyderabad :										
84 Metupalli	82	12-55	10	12	22	–	–	–	–	–
Total			10	12	22	–	–	–	–	–
Delhi :										
85 Narella	–	-	52	12	64	30	31	5	–	66
Total	–	–	52	12	64	30	31	5	–	66
Grand Total	–	–	1911	1729	3640	431	570	501	444	1946

N. B. Column No. 17 = Col. No. 9 + Col. No. 14.
Column No. 18 = Col. No. 10 + Col. No. 15.

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THE PARISHRAMALAYAS

per day of 8 hours											
76 days & above					Summary			Maxm. speed per day	Col.17 as % of 6	Col. 18 as %of 6	Col. 19 as% of 6
Below 4 hks	4-5 hks	6-7 hks	8 hks & above	To-tal	6-7 hks	8 hks & above	To-tal				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	11	–	35.0	35.0
–	–	5	–	5	26	7	33	9	42.6	11.5	54.1
–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	8	5.0	–	5.0
–	2	–	–	2	4	3	7	11	14.8	11.1	25.9
–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	6	3.6	–	3.6
–	3	5	–	8	33	17	50	–	18.8	9.7	28.5
–	3	8	2	13	21	14	35	11	30.9	20.6	51.5
–	–	—	–	–	28	13	41	9	42.4	9.9	52.3
1	–	–	1	2	7	15	22	16	16.7	35.7	52.4
–	–	5	–	5	10	–	10	7	13.2	–	13.2
1	3	13	3	20	66	42	108	–	35.9	22.8	58.7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	—	5	—	5	7	7.8	—	7.8
—	—	—	—	—	5	–	5	–	7.8	–	7.8
99	171	311	325	906	816	775	1591	–	22.4	21.3	43.7

ABSTRACT OF

Training and

Region	Age range	Men	Women	Total	Between 46 and 75 days: Below 4 hks.	4–5 hks.	6–7 hks.	8 hks. & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Bengal	9–48	107 (117)	51 (54)	158 (171)	25	38	35	4	102
Percentage to respective totals		67.7	32.3	—	24.5	37.3	34.3	3.9	—
2. Andhra	12–55	116 (125)	195 (219)	311 (344)	107	58	27	15	207
Percentage to respective totals		37.3	62.7	—	51.7	28.0	13.0	7.3	—
3. Karnatak	16–52	77 (78)	143 (148)	220 (226)	2	27	13	1	43
Percentage to respective totals		35.0	65.0	—	4.7	62.8	30.2	2.3	—
4. Maharashtra	12-60	114 (127)	34 (44)	148 (171)	57	39	8	6	110
Percentage to respcective totals		77.0	23.0	—	51.8	35.5	7.3	5.4	—
5. Gujarat	12–50	123 (127)	188 (194)	311 (324)	51	75	45	14	185
Percentage to respective totals		39.6	60.4	-	27.6	40.5	24.3	7.6	-
6. Malabar	13-42	2 (2)	86 (87)	88 (89)	2	14	16	7	39
Percentage to respective totals		2.3	97.7	-	5.1	35.8	41.2	17.9	-

STATEMENT I

Productivity

76 days and above					Summary			Productivity range Per day
Below 4 hks.	4–5 hks.	6–7 hks.	8 hks. & above	Total	6–7 hks.	8 hks. & above	Total	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2	3	5	3	13	40	7	47	7–10
15.4	23.1	38.4	23.1	—	85.1	14.9	—	
7	16	6	1	30	33	16	49	2–9
23.3	53.3	20.0	3.4	—	67.3	32.7	—	
1	39	57	33	130	70	34	104	8–13
0.8	30.0	43.8	25.4	—	67.3	32.9	—	
25	—	—	—	25	8	6	14	4–10
100.0	—	—	—	—	59.1	40.9	—	
19	22	32	15	88	77	29	106	4–11
21.6	25.0	36.4	17.0	-	72.8	27.2	-	
--	13	5	9	27	21	16	37	8–10
-	48.1	18.6	33.3	-	56.8	43.2	-	

ABSTRACT OF
Training and

Region	Age range	Men	Women	Total	Between 46 and 75 days: Below 4 hks.	4–5 hks.	6–7 hks.	8 hks. & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Tamilnad	10–50	134 (135)	222 (227)	356 (362)	16	47	53	105	221
Percentage to respective totals		37.7	62.3	–	7.2	21.3	24.0	47.5	–
8. Uttar Pradesh	14–35	470 (473)	49 (49)	519 (522)	12	52	123	117	304
Percentage to respective totals		90.6	9.4	–	3.9	17.1	40.5	38.5	–
9. Utkal	13–50	152 (165)	17 (18)	169 (183)	2	24	32	30	88
Percentage to respective totals		89.6	10.4	–	2.3	27.3	36.4	34.0	–
10. Punjab-Pepsu	12–50	– –	225 (226)	225 (226)	59	25	13	2	99
Percentage to respective totals		–	100.0	–	59.6	25.3	13.1	2.0	–
11. Bihar	10–56	382 (387)	307 (307)	689 (694)	21	63	60	87	231
Percentage to respective totals		55.5	44.5	–	9.1	27.3	26.0	37.6	–
12. Madhya Bharat	11–60	56 (64)	120 (135)	176 (199)	26	44	28	17	115
Percentage to respective totals		31.9	68.1	—	22.6	38.3	24.3	14.8	—

STATEMENT I

Productivity

76 days and above					Summery			Productivity range per day
Below 4 hks.	4–5 hks.	6–7 hks.	8 hks. & above	To-tal	6–7 hks.	8 hks. & above	To-tal	
11	12	12	14	15	16	17	18	19
–	–	15	36	51	68	141	209	4–15
–	–	29.4	70.6	–	32.5	67.5	–	
13	37	72	83	205	195	210	405	10–14
6.3	18.0	35.1	40.6	–	48.2	51.8	–	
–	–	–	–	–	32	30	62	9–12
–	–	–	–	–	51.8	48.2	–	
22	13	2	–	37	15	2	17	5–10
39.5	35.1	5.4	–	–	88.2	11.8	–	
10	55	134	165	364	188	223	411	5–15
2.7	15.1	36.8	45.8	–	45.4	54.2	–	
–	3	5	–	8	33	17	50	6–11
–	37.5	62.5	–	–	66.0	34.0	–	

ABSTRACT OF

Training and

Region	Age range	Men	Women	Total	Between 46 and 75 days: Below 4 hks.	4-5 hks.	6-7 hks.	8 hks. & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Rajasthan	10-51	116 (120)	68 (69)	184 (189)	23	59	53	39	174
Percentage to respective totals		63.0	37.0	-	13.2	33.9	30.5	22.4	-
14. Hyderabad	12-55	10	12	22	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage to respective totals		45.4	54.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Delhi		52 (54)	12 (12)	64 (66)	30	31	5	—	66
Precentage to respective totals		81.8	18.2	-	45.5	47.0	7.5	—	—
ALL TOTAL		1911 (1984)	1729 (1804)	3640 (3788)	431	570	501	444	1946
Percentage to respective totals		52.5	47.5	-	22.1	29.3	25.7	22.9	-

N. B. The figures within brackets show number of spinners present during the last but one fortnight.

STATEMENT I

Productivity

76 days and above					Summary			Productivity range per day
Below 4 hks.	4–5 hks.	6–7 hks.	8 hks. & above	To-tal	6–7 hks.	8 hks. & above	To-tal	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	3	13	3	20	66	42	108	7–16
5·0	15.0	65.0	15.0	–	61.9	38.1	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	7
–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–	
99	171	311	325	906	816	775	1591	
10.9	18.9	34.3	35.9	–	51.3	48.7	–	

STATEMENT II
Frequency Duration

Parishramalaya	Period of: 1 to 25			26 to 45		
	No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)	No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bengal						
1. Bihar Juria	–	–	–	4	279	96
2. Nadia	–	–	–	14	1397	555
3. Katranka	–	–	–	24	2676	1248
4. Nazvi Bazar	–	–	–	1	60	52
	–	–	–	43	4412	1951
Andhra						
5. Ellora, Kandukur	–	–	–	11	820	445
6. Guntur	–	–	–	8	346	142
7. Chirala	–	–	–	2	121	49
8. Chittoor Narayanvaram	1	118	41	3	151	50
9. Kurnool	–	–	–	12	1421	627
10. Srikakulam	–	–	–	18	1633	153
11. Murapaka	1	66	4	14	1240	170
	2	184	45	68	5732	1636
Karnatak						
12. Hubli	–	–	–	11	982	584
13. Anekal, Bangalore	–	–	–	28	2372	948
14. Gurlhosur	–	–	–	39	4372	2487
	–	–	–	78	7726	4019
Maharashtra						
15. Mandargi	–	–	–	5	375	206
16. Patankar	–	–	–	13	1048	373
17. Jategaon	1	82	41	9	686	358
18. Parola	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1	82	41	27	2109	937
Gujarat						
19. Raipur	–	–	–	5	300	248
20. Mahipatram	2	240	32	2	240	131
21. Nadiad	–	–	–	1	40	17
22. Nadiad	–	–	–	–	–	–
23. Goonja	5	321	88	10	544	164
24. Karadi, Surat	–	–	–	17	1439	651
	7	561	120	35	2563	1211

(Table 7)
of Spinners

Training (days)								
46 to 75			76 and above			Total		
No	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)	No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)	No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)
8	9	10	11	12	13	15	15	17
37	3215	1883	–	–	–	41	3494	1979
11	1042	501	13	1441	946	38	3880	2002
12	1432	812	–	–	–	36	4108	2060
40	4452	2991	–	–	–	41	4512	3043
100	10141	6187	13	1441	946	156	15994	9084
27	1954	968	–	–	–	38	2774	1413
42	3091	1683	–	–	–	50	3437	1825
29	2213	1204	3	236	143	34	2570	1396
27	2982	1849	3	357	211	34	3608	2151
26	2820	1406	25	2643	1493	63	6884	3526
20	1829	298	–	–	–	38	3462	451
30	3231	683	–	–	–	45	4537	857
201	18120	8091	31	3236	1847	302	27272	11619
26	2227	1509	65	6091	4973	102	9300	7066
18	1278	705	26	1898	1202	72	5548	2855
5	521	404	38	3733	3155	82	8626	6046
49	4026	2618	129	11722	9330	256	23474	15967
21	1434	833	21	1651	1187	47	3460	2226
30	2727	1262	–	–	–	43	3775	1635
13	991	557	–	–	–	23	1759	956
30	2888	2348	–	–	–	30	2888	2348
94	8040	5000	21	1651	1187	143	11882	7165
28	1680	1586	–	–	–	33	1980	1834
26	3120	2192	31	3720	2350	61	7320	4705
45	4137	1203	39	3971	2453	85	8148	5173
32	3547	4222	32	3568	4164	64	7115	4380
35	2294	795	3	260	67	53	3419	1114
43	3809	1895	18	1464	926	78	6712	3412
209	18587	11393	123	12983	7960	374	34694	20684

STATEMENT II
Frequency Duration

Parishramalaya	Period of 1 to 25			Period of 26 to 45		
	No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)	No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Malabar						
25. Meenchank	–	–	–	18	2008	590
26. Elapalle	–	–	–	3	320	129
27. Mudaploolor	–	—	—	3	200	100
	–	–	–	24	2528	829
Tamilnad						
28. Valampalayam	–	–	–	17	1736	1181
29. Nainagondanvalasu	–	–	–	–	–	–
30. Veerapandi	–	–	–	5	438	333
31. Sedapalayam	—	—	—	13	1457	982
32. Pudupalayam	1	54	14	8	842	259
33. Sankarapandiapuram	1	89	141	—	—	—
34. Karvalamvandanellore	3	100	86	3	188	200
35. Kunnur	–	–	–	3	201	241
36. Kulluampalayam	–	–	–	7	792	837
37. Kasilingapalayam	–	–	–	2	240	194
38. Nattanvalasu	1	8	8	14	1256	807
39. Atthipakam	3	184	52	8	488	156
	9	435	301	80	7638	5190
Uttar Pradesh						
40. Meerut	—	—	—	3	302	163
41. Hapur	1	26	15	—	—	—
42. Hapur	—	—	—	—	—	—
43. Bulandashahar	—	—	—	4	414	193
44. Aligarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
45. Rampur	—	—	—	1	118	74
46. Rampur	—	—	—	2	56	39
47. Kandiarganj	—	—	—	1	84	53
48. Muradabad	—	—	—	—	—	—
49. Nagina	—	–	—	1	37	23
	1	26	15	12	1011	545

(Table 7)
of Spinners

Training (days)								
46 to 75			76 and above			Total		
No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)	No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)	No.	Duration of Work	Prodn. (hks.)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	328	135	16	1834	928	37	4170	1653
16	1842	881	11	1218	688	30	3450	1698
18	2056	1265	–	–	–	21	2256	1375
37	4226	2281	27	3112	1616	88	9876	4726
14	1640	1014	18	2144	1769	49	5520	3964
10	756	561	–	–	–	10	756	561
8	738	656	13	1416	1519	26	2592	2508
29	3039	2753	–	–	–	42	4496	3735
4	446	192	–	–	–	13	1342	465
7	591	682	18	1843	2401	26	2523	3224
46	4129	3799	–	–	–	52	4417	4085
25	2110	2220	12	1221	1220	40	3532	3681
15	1776	1554	–	–	–	22	2568	2391
19	2096	2081	–	–	–	21	2336	2275
16	1684	1417	–	–	–	31	2948	2232
4	366	144	–	–	–	15	1038	352
197	19371	17073	61	6624	6909	347	34068	29473
25	2522	1728	22	2278	1766	50	5102	3657
–	–	–	48	4738	2605	49	4764	2620
44	3987	2899	–	–	–	44	3987	2899
75	7397	4996	–	–	–	79	7811	5189
18	1159	780	17	1118	788	35	2277	1568
39	3832	2782	–	–	–	40	3950	2856
32	3117	2383	3	342	296	37	3515	2718
36	1960	1444	–	–	–	37	2044	1497
33	4177	2148	35	3971	2737	68	8148	4885
45	4625	3224	30	3139	2646	76	7801	5893
347	32776	22384	155	15586	10838	515	49399	33782

STATMENT II

Frequency Duration

Parishramalaya	1 to 25			26 to 45 (Period of)		
	No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)	No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Utkal						
50. Kushiapal	2	152	42	50	5424	2238
51. Dighari	2	176	77	17	1880	758
52. Duhari	3	296	100	22	2328	1013
53. Beguniapath	5	398	119	33	3248	1270
	12	952	338	122	12880	5279
Punjab Pepsu						
54. Ambala City	1	60	13	20	1910	552
55. Coornool	—	—	—	22	1819	700
56. Rajpura	1	77	34	30	2859	1480
	2	137	47	72	6588	2732
Bihar						
57. Simari	–	–	–	–	–	–
58. Lalganj	–	–	–	–	–	–
59, Pusa Road	–	–	–	–	–	–
60. Samastipur	–	–	–	–	–	–
61. Pusa Road	1	48	48	18	2160	1604
62. Shahpur	–	–	–	–	–	–
68. Kapasia	—	—	—	—	—	—
64. Kamtola	—	—	—	—	—	—
65. Mohamadpur	—	—	—	—	—	—
66. Madhepur	–	–	–	–	–	–
67. Majholia	–	–	–	6	392	389
68. Narsinghpur	—	—	—	—	—	—
69. Sitamarhi	–	–	–	3	360	208
70. Jagannathpur	2	48	9	19	2046	566
71. Patna	–	–	–	–	–	–
72. Monghyr	–	–	–	–	–	–
73. Sultanganj	2	240	90	38	4560	2148
74. Ranipatra	–	—	—	1	27	22
	5	336	147	85	9545	4937

(Table 7)
of Spinners

Training (days)								
46 to 75			76 and above			Total		
No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)	No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)	No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
53	7168	3031	–	–	–	105	12744	5311
41	4656	2663	–	–	–	60	6712	3491
32	3348	2238	–	–	–	57	5972	3351
76	9044	3876	–	–	–	114	12620	5265
202	24216	11808	–	–	–	336	38048	17425
31	2930	1428	15	1386	1115	67	6286	3108
36	2417	1770	22	1993	1203	80	6229	3673
32	3099	2146	15	1381	973	78	7416	4633
99	8446	5344	52	4760	3291	225	19931	11414
9	768	437	39	4536	3913	48	5304	4350
3	184	93	36	3164	2840	39	3348	2933
34	1582	1426	5	292	265	39	1874	1691
16	1504	1377	24	2300	2034	40	3804	3411
11	1070	1113	13	1414	1575	43	4692	4292
–	–	–	39	4166	2084	39	4166	2084
3	307	255	37	3956	3503	40	4263	3758
39	3349	3228	–	–	–	39	3349	3228
3	227	103	38	3695	3847	41	3922	3950
13	935	696	21	1932	1391	34	2867	2087
30	2059	2027	2	140	133	38	2591	2597
4	287	257	33	2438	2055	37	2725	2312
2	240	99	34	4200	3163	39	4800	3470
–	–	–	–	–	–	21	2094	5575
37	3976	2740	–	–	–	37	3976	2740
12	1027	538	28	2728	1381	40	3755	1919
—	–	–	–	—	—	40	4800	2238
12	722	611	10	715	643	23	1474	1276
228	18237	15000	359	35676	28827	677	63794	48911

STATEMENT II
Frequency Duration

Parishramalaya	Period of					
	1 to 25			26 to 45		
	No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)	No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Bharat						
75. Sabalgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. Shivpuri	—	—	—	23	1766	1193
77. Shajapur	4	208	93	13	1240	481
78. Neemuch	4	196	121	9	587	395
79. Khargon	—	—	—	7	551	155
	8	404	214	52	4144	2224
Rajasthan						
80. Khadi Baug	—	—	—	1	53	35
81. Kamod	-	-	-	7	656	396
82. Sawaimadhaopur	1	80	13	-	-	-
83. Udaipur	17	1367	466	20	1532	569
	18	1447	479	28	2241	1000
Hyderabad						
84. Metpalli	-	-	-	22	2177	1786
	-	-	-	22	2177	1786
Delhi						
85. Narela	-	-	-	32	3847	1904
	-	-	-	32	3847	1904
GRAND TOTAL	65	4564	1747	780	75141	36180

(Table 7)
of Spinners

Training (days)								
46 to 75			76 and above			Total		
No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)	No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)	No.	Duration of work	Prodn. (hks.)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	2528	1899	–	–	–	22	2528	1899
33	2729	2348	5	550	428	61	5045	3969
22	1848	882	–	–	–	39	3296	1456
11	1143	967	2	228	160	26	2154	1643
22	1476	686	1	100	42	30	2127	883
110	9724	6782	8	878	630	178	15150	9850
54	5547	4595	13	1136	950	68	6736	5580
59	5926	3741	—	—	—	66	6582	4137
31	2480	1923	8	640	437	40	3200	2373
22	1759	885	5	361	258	64	5019	2178
166	15712	11144	26	2137	1645	238	21537	14268
–	–	–	–	–	–	22	2177	1786
–	–	–	–	–	–	22	2177	1786
31	3750	1854	–	–	–	63	7597	3758
31	3750	1854	–	–	–	63	7597	3758
2070	195372	126959	1005	99816	75026	3920	374893	239912

STATEMENT

Comparative

Name of weaver	Type of loom *	Class of weaver ‡	Count	AMBAR First Piece Texture Ends per inch	Picks per inch	Length & Width Yds. × inch	Weaving time (Hrs. Min.)	Rate per hr. (Yds)
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8
Andhra :								
1. L. Narayan, Yadki	F. S.	Old	20	48	46	15 x44	17-00	1.5
2. Rishingappa, ,,	F. S.	Old	24	48	58	16 x44	24-15	0.75
3. Nagappa, ,,	F. S.	Old	20	44	54	16 x46	20-30	1.25
4. Ghantappa, ,,	F. S.	Old	20	46	48	15¾x45	22-30	1.1
Karnatak :								
5. R. Kalsad, Hubli	F. S.	New	20	48	44	12½x32	12-10	1.00
6. Smt. Mallamma, ,,	F. S.	Old	20	48	39	14 x32	16-05	0.8
7. Sankarappa, Gurlhosur	—	Old	18	45	44	12 x32	14-00	0.8
8. Thimayya, Anekal	F. S.	New	20	44	41	11 x46	29-20	0.3
9. Venkatachalayya, Anekal	N. A.	—	20	44	44	8½x46	20-30	0.4
Maharashtra :								
10. S. V. Kour, Mandargi	F. S.	New	16	40	34	8 x45	12-20	0.7
11. V. R. Tambat. ,,	F. S	Old	18	40	34	8 x45	10-20	0.75
12. S. V. Gaikwad, Nasik	F. S.	New	20	44	46	9 x48	9-00	1.0
13. K. R. Pingte, Nandurgi	S. A.	New	16	40	40	11½x30	13-30	0.8
14. Sankar Potle, Satara	F. S.	New	22	40	42	9 x49	9-30	1.0
15. V. G. Nagpure, Yeole	F. S.	New	20	40	42	9 x48	9-30	1.0
16. N. G. Korhalkar, Sinnar	F. S.	New	22	48	46	8½x49	9-30	0.9
Gujarat :								
17. B. Haribhai, Valam	F. S.	Old	18	—	48	5 x36	2-15	2.4
Tamilnad :								
18. Murugesh, Tirupur	F. S.	Old	20	24	25	12 x47	10-45	1.5
19. Ramaswami, ,,	F. S.	New	20	25	24	12 x50	15-00	0.8
20. Seeniappan, ,,	F. S.	Old	20	24	24	12 x46	11-00	1.1
Bihar :								
21. Muslim Momin, Hazipur	F. S.	Old	16	46	44	12 x36	12-23	1.0

III
Weaving Data

YARN									
Second Piece					MILL YARN				
Count	Texture: Ends per inch	Texture: Picks per inch	Length & Width (Yds. × inch)	Weaving time (Hrs. Min.)	Rate per hr. (Yds)	Count	Texture: Ends per inch	Texture: Picks per inch	Length & Width (Yds. × inch)	Weaving time (Hrs. Min.)	Rate per hr. (Yds)
9	10		11	12	13	14	15		16	17	18
20	48	48	15 x44	16-15	1.7	20	48	46	15 x44	16-30	1.7
—	—		—	—	—	20	48	46	16 x44	22-30	1.0
—	—		—	—	—	20	44	50	16 x46	19-20	1.5
20	46	46	15 x45	20-00	1.5	—	—		—	—	—
—	—		—	—	—	20	48	47	$12\frac{1}{2}$x32	8-00	1.5
—	—		—	—	—	20	48	48	14 x32	11-05	1.3
—	—		—	—	—	21	48	44	12 x32	12-00	1.0
20	44	44	$8\frac{1}{2}$x46	20-30	0.4	20	44	41	11 x46	12-00	0.9
—	—		—	—	—	20	44	44	$8\frac{1}{2}$x46	10-40	0.8
16	40	36	8 x45	11-30	0.7	16	46	50	18 x45	6-00	1.3
—	—		—	—	—	18	46	34	8 x45	10-35	0.75
20	44	46	9 x48	8-30	1.1	20	44	46	9 x48	8-00	1.1
16	40	42	$11\frac{1}{2}$x30	13-00	0.9	16	40	40	$11\frac{1}{2}$x30	10-00	1.2
22	42	44	9 x49	8-30	1.1	22	40	42	9 x49	8-00	1.1
—	—		—	—	—	20	40	46	9 x48	8-00	1.1
—	—		—	—	—	22	48	48	$8\frac{1}{2}$x49	8-30	1.0
—	—		—	—	—	18	—		5 x36	2-00	2.5
—	—		—	—	—	20	24	22	12 x46	7-05	1.9
—	—		—	—	—	20	20	23	12 x50	9-35	1.5
—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
16	46	44	12 x36	11-50	1.1	16	46	44	12 x36	9-55	1.2

STATEMENT
Comparative

Name of weaver	Type of loom*	Class of weaver§	Count	AMBAR – First Piece – Texture: Ends per	Picks per	Length & Width (Yds. × inch)	Weaving time (Hrs. Mins.)	Rate per hr. (Yds)
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8
22. Tilaktanti, Bihar Sharif	F. S.	New	16	40	40	12½x36	18-00	0.7
23. Momhin, Madhepur	F. S.	Old	16	44	44	12 x37	8-00	1.5
24. N. Momin, ,,	F. S.	New	16	44	44	8 x46	7 00	1.1
25. Yaqub, Kapasia	F. S.	New	16	42	42	12 x37	13-00	1.0
26. Salim, ,,	F. S.	Old	16	42	42	12 x37	12-00	1.0
27. Ilyas Mian, Shahpur	T. S.	Old	16	44	44	12 x34	7-30	1.7
28. Suleman Miyan, Shahpur	T. S.	New	16	44	44	12 x34	7-40	1.5
29. Santar Momin, Koilakh	T. S.	Old	16	44	44	12 x36	7-30	1.5
30. Ahid Mian, Koilakh	T. S.	New	16	44	44	12 x36	7-40	1.5
31. M. Yunus, Mohamadpur	T. S.	New	16	44	42	8 x46	13-00	0.6
32. Abdul Rauf, ,,	T. S.	Old	16	44	44	12 x33	8-00	1.5
33. Kansu Jamma, ,,	T. S.	Old	16	44	44	12 x33	6-00	2.0
34. M. Fazal, ,,	T. S.	Old	16	44	42	12 x33	8-00	1.5
35. Ashim Ali, Poosa Rd.	F. S.	Old	16	44	42	12 x38	5-30	2.0
36. Kashim Ali, ,,	N. A.	Old	16	44	44	12 x33	6-00	2.0
37. — —, Simri	F. S	New	20	48	48	12 x37	8-00	1.5
38. — —, ,,	F. S.	New	20	48	48	12 x37	7-00	1.7
39. Hashim, Simri	F. S.	Old	20	40	44	12 x37	7-00	1.7
Saurashtra :								
40. Hira Dhana, Shahpur	T. S.	Old	12 to 14		—	10 x40	13-00	0.8
41. Banaji Alji, Rajkot	F. S.	Old	14		—	22½x36	20-20	1.1

* F. S. = Fly shuttle
T. S. = Throw shuttle
S. A. = Semi-automatic
N. A. = Not available

§ Old = Weaver who has previously woven cloth with handspun yarn
New = Weaver who has no such experience.

III
Weaving Data

YARN Second Piece						MILL YARN					
Count	Texture Ends per inch	Texture Picks per inch	Length & Width (Yds. × inch)	Weaving time (hrs. Min.)	Rate per hr. (Yds)	Count	Texture Ends per inch	Texture Picks per inch	Length & Width (Yds. × inch)	Weaving time (Hrs. Min.)	Rate per hr. (Yds)
9	10		11	12	13	14	15		16	17	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	20	40	44	12½x33	12-00	1.0
16	44	44	12 x37	8-00	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	44	44	8 x46	7-00	1.1	16	44	44	8 x46	6-00	1.3
16	42	42	12 x37	11-00	1.1	16	42	42	12 x37	10-00	1.2
16	42	42	12 x37	11-00	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	44	44	12 x34	7-15	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	16	44	44	12 x34	8-00	1.5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	16	44	44	12 x36	7-30	1.6
—	—	—	—	—	—	16	44	42	8 x46	8-00	1.0
16	44	44	12 x33	8-00	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	44	44	12 x33	6-00	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	16	32	32	12 x27	5-00	2.4
—	—	—	—	—	—	20	48	48	12 x37	7-00	1.7
—	—	—	—	—	—	20	48	48	12 x37	6-30	1.8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 to 14	—	—	10 x40	12-29	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Report on Weaving

25. With a view to assessing the acceptability of Ambar yarn to the handloom weavers in the country, the Board had undertaken to organize the distribution of yarn to them, and collect comparative data on the output of cloth with mill yarn and Ambar yarn by different weavers in different regions of the country and also their opinion on the weaving qualities of Ambar yarn. In pursuance of this two-fold undertaking, the Ambar Charkha Samiti organized the distribution of Ambar yarn spun by the spinner-trainees at the Parishramalayas among local weavers in as many regions as possible. As this work could be undertaken only after the collection of the data on the performance of the spinner-trainees, and as the collection of comparative data on weaving takes considerable time, as it involves weaving of identical pieces of cloth with mill-yarn and Ambar yarn, reports on the weaving experiments in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Malabar and Travancore-Cochin have not yet been received. As an analysis of the results of the weaving experiments conducted by the Ambar Charkha Samiti is urgently required, the following paragraphs present a consolidated report based on the limited information received so far.

The Coverage

26. The reports on the weaving experiments conducted all over the country relate to 50 weavers in Andhra Karnatak, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamilnad, Bihar and Saurashtra. The available details of the performance of each weaver in each region on Ambar yarn and mill yarn are set out in Statement III. Of the reports on 50 weavers that were received, six from Andhra, two from Karnatak and one from Saurashtra were rejected. While the six reports from Andhra were rendered defective, partly the misinterpretation of the terms "soaking of yarn" as connoting "the time during which the yarn was soaked" and partly by the arbitrary division of an 18-yard piece of cloth of given specifications into three six-yard pieces for assessing the weaving time; reports from Karnatak and Saurashtra did not furnish comparative data or even weaving data on the Ambar yarn. Consequently, nine of the reports received so far had to be wholly omitted, and the report thus relates to only 82 per cent of the weavers covered by the experiment.

Classification of Weavers and Looms

27. Of the 41 weavers for whom analytically acceptable and comparative data are available, 23 or 56 per cent were weavers who had previous experience of weaving with handspun yarn and the rest (except one of whom information is not available) were mill-yarn weavers and were altogether new to weaving with hand-spun yarn. The classification of spinners into old and new is presented in Table 8.

28, Analysis of the weavers by the type of looms used by them shows

TABLE 8

Classification of Weavers

Region	Old*	New**	Total
1	2	3	4
1 Andhra	4	–	4
2 Karnatak	2	2	5†
3 Maharashtra	1	6	7
4 Gujarat	1	–	1
5 Tamilnad	2	1	3
6 Bihar	11	8	19
7 Saurashtra	2	–	2
Total	23	17	41†

*Old : Weavers with experience of weaving with handspun yarn.

**New : Weavers with no such previous experience.

† Inclusive of one weaver, of whom no information is available.

TABLE 9

Looms

Region	No. of fly-shuttle looms	No. of throw-shuttle looms	No. of looms not specified	Total No. of looms
1	2	3	4	5
1 Andhra	4	–	–	4
2 Karnatak	3	–	2	5
3 Maharashtra*	7	–	—	7
4 Gujarat	1	—	—	1
5 Tamilnad	3	—	—	3
6 Bihar	10	8	1	19
7 Saurashtra	1	1	—	2
Total	29	9	3	41

* Includes one semi-automatic loom.

(Table 9) that of the 41 weavers about 70.7 per cent had fly-shuttle looms and 22 per cent worked on throw-shuttle looms. Information regarding the type of looms used by the rest is not available. Of the 29 weavers shown as working on the fly-shuttle looms one weaver in Maharashtra worked on a semi-automatic loom. Regionwise analysis of the type of looms shows that except in Bihar, the weavers in all the other regions, which have sent in reports worked with fly-shuttle looms. Of the 19 weavers in Bihar, only 10 had fly-shuttle looms, and 8 had throw-shuttle looms and no information is available for the other weaver.

Yarn Counts and Texture of Cloth

29. The comparative productivity data presented below relate to cloth woven from Ambar and mill yarn in the count range of 12's to 24's. The bulk of them was, however, cloth woven from

16's to 20's. The texture of the cloth in all areas, except Saurashtra, which has not supplied the details, was good, ranging from 40 to 43 ends per inch with 42 to 58 picks per inch. Consequently, the productivity analysis presented below may be considered a reliable index of the productivity of the average handloom weaver with Ambar yarn.

Comparative Productivity

30. The comparative data on the productivity of weavers with Ambar and mill yarns, set out in Statement III and summarised in Table 10 below, show that the productivity of the weavers weaving the first piece of cloth with Ambar yarn does not compare unfavourably with their productivity with mill yarn. As can be seen from the frequency distribution in Table 10, of the 41 weavers on Ambar yarn for whom data are available, 38 or 93 per cent had a productivity rate of 6 yards and above per day of 8 hours. Among them, 12 or 29 per cent had a productivity rate of 8 yards and above per day of 8 hours and 16 had a productivity rate of 12 yards and above per day of 8 hours. Of the 28 weavers on mill yarn for whom comparative data are available, all had a productivity rate of 6 yards and above per day of 8 hours, 14 or 50 per cent of them having a productivity rate of 8 yards and above, and 11 or 39 per cent having a productivity rate of 12 yards and above per day of 8 hours.

Table 10

	Ambar yarn					Mill yarn				
	Below 6 yds	6 to 7 yds	8 to 11 yds	12 yds & above	Total	Below 6 yds	6 to 7 yds	8 to 11 yds	12 yds & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Andhra	–	1	2	1	4	–	–	1	2	3
2 Karnatak	2	2	1	–	5	–	2	2	1	5
3 Maharashtra	–	4	3	–	7	–	1	6	–	7
4 Gujarat	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5 Tamilnad	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	2	2
6 Bihar	1	1	4	13	19	–	–	5	5	10
7 Saurashtra	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3	10	12	16	41	–	3	14	11	28
Percentages to the respective totals	7.3	24.4	29.3	39.0	–	–	10.7	50.0	39.3	–

31. The detaiis set out in Statement III show that for the first piece with Ambar yarn the productivity of weavers with Ambar yarn varies from about 2.4 yards per hour or 19.2 yards per day of 8 hours to 0.3 yards per hour or 2.4 yards per day of 8 hours, as against the variations in their productivity with mill yarn for comparable cloth between 2 5 yards per hour or 20 yards per day of 8 hours and 0.8 yards per hour or 6.4 yards per day of 8 hours. While the difference in the maximum and the minimum productivity rates attained by weavers with Ambar and mill yarn appears large, over the entire number of weavers covered by the report, the difference in the productivity of the average weaver in weaving the first piece of cloth with Ambar yarn is, on an average, 0.25 yards less per hour than productivity of the average weaver with mill yarn.

32. The comparative study of the productivity figures for the second piece of cloth woven with Ambar yarn (Statement III) shows a sufficiently large improvement in the output per hour over that for the first piece to narrow the difference in the rates of output per hour with Ambar and mill yarn to negligible proporions. In other words, though the data available is limited, they serve to bring out clearly that, with experience of weaving with Ambar yarn, the rate of output per hour is likely to improve and equal that with mill yarn.

33. A fact of some significance to the weaving qualities of Ambar yarn is the uniformly high productivity rate of the weavers on the throw-shuttle looms in Bihar. The excellence of their performance with Ambar yarn on the throw-shuttle looms is seen to advantage when it is remembered that this work was done during the month of Ramazan when all of them were fasting. Although their experience with handspun yarn may have contributed to their higher output, the uniformly high productivity of about 12 yards and more per day of 7 out of the 8 weavers on throw-shuttle looms reflects favourably on the quality of the Ambar yarn.

34. In this connection, the experience of the persons in charge of the collection of comparative weaving data, is that as a class, weavers new to the use of handspun yarn take relatively more time both for earlier and weaving processes. With experience of weaving two and more pieces, their productivity per hour improves sizeably. Even the limited data on the second piece woven with Ambar yarn clearly brings out the progressive improvement in weaving.

Weavers' Opinion

35: The written evidence of individual handloom weavers and also handloom weavers who are members of co-operative societies in all the regions covered by the report presented in the paragraphs above is that : (i) the Ambar yarn is good and comparable in most respects with mill yarn now available to to them; (ii) the defects in the Ambar yarn supplied to them were capable of

easy correction, as the yarn was the output of only spinner-trainees and not of fully qualified spinners; (iii) the output per day and the quality of the output can both be made comparable in every respect with those with mill yarn, given the necessary time for adjustment; and (iv) they will welcome assured supplies of Ambar yarn provided sale of the output can be assured.

Conclusions

36. By and large, productivity of old and new weavers on the fly-shuttle and throw-shuttle looms with Ambar yarn is satisfactory as the majority of them are able to weave 6 yards and more per day even with the first piece of Ambar cloth.

The available data as well as the evidence of persons in charge of the collection of data show that with further experience of weaving with Ambar yarn, their productivity may show substantial increases.

The relatively longer time taken by new weavers in the processes preceding weaving is, according to the evidence of field investigators, due wholly to their inexperience and not to any defect or peculiarity of the Ambar yarn.

Further experience of weaving with Ambar yarn, available data show, may altogether eliminate the small disparity in the present productivity rates between Ambar and Mill yarn.

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GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS KHERA FINDINGS

The report and the data collected from the working of the Parishramalayas and of the weaving with the Ambar Charkha yarn presented in the previous pages was submitted to the Government of India. The Khera Committee (Ambar Charkha Committee appointed by the Government of India) has obviously examined the data and the conclusions along with the facts collected by it. The Committee presented its own conclusions and recommendations on the economics and technological aspects of Ambar Charkha some time back. The Government has now accepted the recommendations of the Committee.

According to the Committee's recommenations, 75,000 Ambar Charkhas should be introduced during the current financial year. The result of the introduction of the first batch of Ambar Charkhas, the Committee says, should be further examined and the Government should take a decision by the end of December, 1956, regarding the scale of the scheme for 1957-58 and the probable scale for 1958-59. The Committee thinks that the figure for 1957-58 may be up to 2,00,000 of new Ambar Charkhas. The general view of the Committee is that Ambar yarn is fairly even and strong and suitable for weaving on handlooms.

Following are the recommendations of the Committee.

Recommendations of the Ambar Charkha Committee

1. The Ambar Charkha should be manufactured on a fully decentralized basis; village carpenters from the Ambar areas should be trained and supplied only with the essential precision parts from a central agency; it should not be manufactured in any central factories or even in a number of manufacturing centres.

2. Subject to organizational problems being solved in a practical manner, Ambar yarn produced for weaving should, except only for the training to be imparted, be spun only in the spinners' homes and not at spinning centres.

3. Any Ambar project, comprising both spinning and weaving should be so designed and implemented that, as far as possible, existing handlooms are brought into the scheme to weave Ambar yarn, instead of new handlooms being set up specially for the Ambar yarn.

4. Subject to organizational problems being solved in a practical manner, members of weavers' families should be trained and supplied with Ambar Charkhas in preference to others; at least 75 per cent of the spinners (other than the present spinners of traditionel khadi yarn) should be from weavers' families, until nearly all such families have been provided with at least one, preferably two, Ambar Charkha sets.

5. The existing khadi looms should all go over to Ambar yarn, as part of the first phase of the programme, and the traditional charkha should be progressively replaced by the Ambar Charkha.

6. Next should be the looms now using mill yarn, in the neighbourhood of existing spinners of khadi yarn.

7. The programme should be implemented, as far as possible, in areas where cotton is locally available and where handloom weaving is intensively practised and where there is greater need for providing employment.

8. The Ambar project should be incorporated with the progressive realization of regional self-sufficiency and provide for the increase in consumption of Ambar cloth in local areas. This will greatly contribute to the realization of the objective of doing away with the subsidy in the production of Ambar cloth. If an area or region undertakes any internal consumption, it should be given preference.

Village Economy

9. Any Ambar project, comprising both spinning and weaving, should be so designed, organized and implemented, as to be related directly to the development and transformation of the village economy.

10. The scheme should be so organized as to ensure that yarn produced does not accumulate for want of weaving.

11. For the year 1956-57, the scale should be about 75,000 Ambar Charkhas in all, and the result should be further examined, and a decision taken by the Government by the end of December 1956, as to the scale of the scheme for 1957-58 and the probable scale for 1958-59; the figure for 1957-58 may be anything up to about 2 lakhs of new Ambar Charkhas.

12. The organisational aspects of the Ambar Charkha and its use need a great deal of examination and consideration.

13. The scheme should be progressively decentralized. The central agency (the Government or the Khadi and Village Industries Board) should limit its functions to

(a) allotment of grants, subsidies and loans;

(b) advice and directions on technical and organizational matters;

(c) research and testing;

d) a directorate to watch and assess the progress for two years;

(e) co-ordination between the decentralized agencies;

(f) export; and

(g) certification to the extent necessary.

14. The Ambar programme should be integrated with the Community Project areas and the National Extension Service and run by the C. P. A. wherever a C. P. A. or N. E. S. project is sufficiently established.

15. The Ambar programme should be organized through co-operatives.

Special Section

16. The Government should set up a special section or a directorate, strongly staffed by persons qualified and experienced in the technical aspects, economics, statistics and administration of large-scale organization of village industries, including community projects and co-operatives, to continuously and closely watch the progress of the first two years.

17. The Government should immediately set up a textile research centre adequately equipped and staffed, mainly devoted to decentralized spinning and weaving; with regional centres to be set up in due course.

18. Finishing and stocking centres for Ambar cloth will be needed as production increases. These centres should be planned now, and the possibility of degrees of specialization examined.

Annual Review

19. There should be an annual review of the progress and further prospect of the scheme, with special attention to technical improvements, quality of the product, productivity, workers' earnings, subsidy element and the extent of its further needs, prices, organization and disposal of yarn.

20. The experimental steps of the scheme, should continue for some time longer; experiments should be on an increasing scale, in keeping with other recommendations.

21. Both intensive and extensive efforts should be made for improvements in the design of the Ambar Charkha, both in spinning units and in the 'belni'. A design competition for the spinning unit, to conform 'inter alia, with Gandhiji's specifications, should be organized by the Government

22. Much more experiment and testing should be done on the productivity of yarn on the Ambar Charkha, to see if it can be more than six hanks a day, after three months of training and practice.

Training Scheme

23. Experiments should be conducted to reduce wastage in spinning to the minimum, and possibilities of re-using or otherwise utilizing the wastage should be explored.

24. Special attention should be given to the training of both spinners and instructors. Training should be regular, systematic and sufficient. Six weeks of training followed by six weeks' practice is considered the minimum. The training scheme should keep pace with the plan for production.

25. At the end of the three months' training, every spinner should have an Ambar Charkha set in his home for immediate use, without break.

26. Training should culminate in a test and certificate of proficiency.

27. The full cost of training should be met by the Government.

28. The concept of 'certification" by the Khadi Board should gradually give place to the concept of a normally decentralized village industry. Ambar cloth should ultimately take a natural and not a special place amongst the various kinds of cloth to be bought and sold. There should be ultimately no "certification" of looms by the Khadi Board, to keep Ambar cloth "pure"

Marketing Aspect

29. The market in Ambar cloth should be carefully watched and tested under Government supervision, in regard to the price at which Ambar cloth can find a ready market.

30. Apart from emporia in the larger capitals of the country there should be a net-work of sales depots in districts and rural areas.

31. Sample rooms may be opened under the marketing organization in important cities, and samples of items along with information about rates and ready stocks at different production centres may be kept in the sample rooms in order to secure orders and do wholesale business.

32. The Government should, to the maximum extent possible, obtain their requirements of cloth from Ambar cloth; Government requirements should be linked to the production project directly through the headquarters procurement organization on the one hand and the head-quarters production organization on the other.

Subsidy Issue

33. The objective should be stated and established, of attaining the point where a subsidy will no longer be necessary for decentralized spinning and weaving.

34. Special effort should be directed at every point towards a target, in the first instance, of bringing down, the need for subsidy to a total of two annas in the rupee for Ambar cloth, exclusive only of the cost of training, subsidized cost of the Ambar units and interest on working capital advanced to co-operatives etc. For the present, however, a single-point subsidy at the cloth stage, of a minimum of four annas in the rupee should be given; on 73 per cent of the cloth produced. It should be given on the retail sales points, and on 25 percent of the cloth (produced for self-sufficiency) the subsidy should be given at the production stage.

Cost of Charkha

35. The cost of training, depreciation and maintenance element in the cost of the Ambar Charkha set itself, and the indirect subsidy given by the Government by way of loans free of interest, should not be included in the built-up cost of Ambar yarn.

36. The distribution of Ambar Charkha sets should be subsidized to some extent. In the first instance the Ambar Charkha set should be charged at full cost to the spinner to whom it is supplied, the cost being payable in easy instalments over five years, free of interest. It should be open to the appropriate agency authorized by the Government, when approximately half the cost has been recovered, to decide in the case of particular persons or a class of persons as to whether part of the remaining half of the cost should be treated as subsidy. One of the main criteria in deciding upon the subsidy should be the use made of the charkha. In order to be eligible for the subsidy the user of the Ambar Charkha must be able to demonstrate that the Ambar Charkha has been gainfully used to approximately 75 per cent of the rated capacity.

Working Capital

37. Working capital should be provided, free of interest, at 60 per cent of the annual production of Ambar cloth, that is, Rs. 500 per Ambar Charkha set, with a six monthly assessment of the requirements. The assessment should be made at least three clear months before the period for which the requirements are assessed.

38. Working capital should be provided, free oi interest, for the manufacture and a supply of Ambar Charkhas, at the rate of approximately 50 per cent of the cost of the Charkha sets to be made and supplied in any one year; that is, an amount equal to six months' production.

39. The daily wages earned at spinning should be kept under constant watch and studied by the Government. A flat piece rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas a hank for all counts for the present would be reasonable, based on spinning counts from 16's to 32's.

40. Growing of cotton staples suitable for the Ambar Charkha, $\frac{3}{4}$" to 7/8" should be encouraged in all villages as part of a drive for self-sufficiency in the C. P. A. and agricultural programmes.

41. Generally speaking, yarn produced with the Ambar Charkhas should be up to 24 counts, since this Charkha is best suited for the manufacture of yarn up to this count.

42. There should be adequate arrangements for quality control of yarn spun in bulk.

43. The Charkha should be adequately tested for quality and performance, before being used for production.

EAT MORE AND MORE

HONEY

EXTRACTED THE MODERN WAY

HONEY BUILDS BODY AND BEAUTY

and

KILLS FATIGUE

(Contd. from Page 18)

happy augury that the Board consists of members who have dedicated themselves to the service of the country in general and at the same time, specialised in particular branches of the country's rural economy. The Board is striving earnestly for the resuscitation of the several rural industries, including Khadi, and is guiding the State Boards in the matter.

First In The Field

May I in this context say a few words about the activities of the Madras Government in this direction? Long before the Government of India established the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board the Government of Madras realised that Khadi is prince among village industries as hand spinning can be easily learnt and practised with advantage by the numerous unemployed and under-employed persons in rural parts. Following the high ideals set by the Father of the Nation, the Government framed a Khadi Scheme in 1946, in accordance with Mahatma Gandhi's advice, to make the villages in the State, as far as possible, self-sufficient economic units. The scheme was introduced in certain selected centres in the first instance with the idea of increasing the area of operation of the scheme in later years. I may here mention that this was the first attempt by any State in the country to adopt the Khadi Scheme as a Government venture. Though there were set-backs in certain years due to the slump in the textile market and other reasons, the scheme has, as a whole, succeeded and become popular. I may here mention with thankfulness that, during the past 2 years, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board has been helping considerably in the disposal of stocks and in giving a fillip generally to the Khadi schemes. I am sure that the magnitude of the increase in Khadi work in Madras State during the past 2 years will be clearly indicated by the fact that the expenditure on the Schemes which was Rs. 30 lakhs in 1954-55 rose to Rs. 60 lakhs in 1955-56 and is estimated to rise to Rs. 90 lakhs in the current year. The figures of production for the corresponding years are 8½ lakhs of yards, 17 lakhs of yards and 30 lakhs of yards respectively. From the point of view of employment afforded, the number of spinners which was 40,000 in 1951-52 rose to above 60,000 in 1955-56. It is expected that the number will rise considerably in the current year as the Government have framed Khadi schemes for introduction in all National Extension Service and Community Development Areas in the State. Here again, I may add that this is the first State to introduce Khadi work in National Extension Service and Community Development Areas. As regards the quality of Khadi produced in the Governmet centres, it is acknowledged by all that it is rapidly improving and has already become very popular in many places outside the State. Efforts are

being made to improve it further and steps have been taken to get finer counts of yarn also.

In the Second Plan

The Government have also framed various new schemes and proposed a huge expansion of existing schemes under the Second Five Year Plan. Opening of institutes for the training of workers and for research on implements, starting of a workshop for manufacture of implements and units for processing of Khadi, opening of emporia for sales of Khadi and establishment of an organisation for propaganda and publicity for Khadi are the items on the programme in connection with the Second Five Year Plan. The overall cost of these schemes is estimated to come to about Rs. 8 crores. At the instance of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, the Government are also considering a scheme for the introduction on a wide scale of the Ambar Charkha during the current year. The Government have also proposed to work a pilot scheme in connection with the 16-spindle model recently evolved by an expert in the State. In view of the huge expansion of activities envisaged, the Government have recently appointed a full-time Director of Khadi. The Government also expect financial assistance on a liberal scale from the Central Government for the implementation of these schemes.

Village Industries

As regards village industries, various schemes for their promotion have been undertaken already and more are planned under the Second Five Year plan under the following heads:

1. Development Schemes;
2. Service Centres;
3. Aid to village artisans; and
4. Marketing facilities.

Oil-pressing, Bee-keeping, Pottery, Hand-pounding of Rice, Atta Chakki, Leather Industry, Cottage Matches, Gur and Khandsari, Hand-made Paper, Soap making etc., are the main industries covered by the schemes already undertaken, the following deserve mention:

1. Starting of a Cottage Industries Institute for the making of improved tools etc. for the use of village artisans, and

2. Setting up of a number of model demonstration units and training centres for the development of several of the industries mentioned.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to undertake more schemes for the development of village industries, to purchase improved tools and equipment from other places with a view

to adapt them with suitable modifications to meet the needs of local artisans, to grant liberal financial assistance to artisans for putting up work sheds, purchase of raw materials etc. and to establish an efficient marketing organisation throughout the State with sales emporia in each District. For the current year alone, the Government have forwarded to the Board proposals for a grant of about Rs. 70 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 37 lakhs for the proposed schemes. It is hoped that the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board will see its way to sanction the assistance asked for."

Co-ordination

Shri K. C. Reddy then addressed the meeting. Shri Reddy, at the outset, announced that about the 17th of June the Government of India would hold a Conference of the representatives of State Governments, the different Central Boards and the Community Projects Administration to discuss the structure of the organization for the implementation of schemes pertaining to small-scale, village and cottage industries. The purpose or the conference was to devise the appropriate machinery to co-ordinate the activities of those agencies so that there would be no overlapping or duplication of effort. He also hoped that the Bill introduced in Parliament to confer Statutory powers on the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board would be taken up during the July session of Lok Sabha.

Ambar Charkha Programme

Shri Reddy referred to the Second Five Year Plan which had left the question of an expanded Khadi Programme undecided. It was due to the fact that the report of the Ambar Charkha Committee–Khera Committee–was not available when the Planning Commission's Report was signed. The committe had now submitted its report to the Government and a decision on it would be taken before long. He hoped that the recommendations of the Committee would make it possible for Government to incorporate the larger Ambar Charkha programme in the Second Plan. Though he was not in a position to indicate what the size of the programme would be, he was confident that it would be quite large. The Production Minister told the Board that the Government Committee on the Charkha was concerned not merely with its technical aspects, but was also asked to report on its economic aspects. The report and conclusions of the Committee would have to be considered before the final decision was taken. He was, however, anxious that an early decision on its recommendations should be taken and hoped that it would be taken before the Prime Minister left for London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

In the meantime, the Government had sanctioned the introduction of 10,000 Ambar Charkhas as a measure to

fill the gap between now and the larger Ambar Charkha programme. He laid particular emphasis on the unemployment problem in the country and said that it had to be tackled. The programme envisaged by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board provided the key to its solution.

Ahmedabad Meeting

The Board than considered administrative and other routine matters. Reporting on the activities of the Board since it met last the Chairman made particular reference to the Conference at Ahmedabad on the 1st and 2nd April of representatives of leading Khadi production centres in connection with the formation of a Federation. At that conference the representatives who came from different provinces, expressed their desire to take on hand the programme for the production and setting up of 120,000 Ambar Charkhas. Tentative figures for each of the provinces were also worked out.

The Member Secretary read out a statement showing the value and quantity of accepted tenders received from Government Departments and the quantity of Khadi supplied for 1955-56. He also placed a statement showing production and sale of Khadi from April 1955 to March 1956.

In reply to a question from the Production Minister, he said that it would be possible to meet the entire demand for Khadi from Governments.

Research Activities

Dr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta reported on the activities of Research Institute Committee. He said that the Sarva Seva Sangh had placed at the disposal of the Committee some buildings and some more would be available after monsoon. A new structure for the Research Department was under construction. A portion of the old pucca building would also be used for the purpose. They had already purchased instruments and other appliances for the Research Laboratory valued at Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 30,000 had been spent in equipping the library and purchase of reference books. The physical and chemical laboratory had started work in temporary quarters. There were five production units employing about 90 persons. At present what was being done was only a continuation of the work of the Sarva Seva Sangh and concerned five industries, viz. hand-made paper, village pottery, ghani oil, non-edible oil soap and Chakki.

Referring to Research work undertaken, Dr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta said that the decortication of cotton seeds for pressing cotton for oil presented a problem. The process needed two machines. A machine had been set up in the new central research laboratory and experiments on cotton seeds were conducted. Another machine called Saw-Teeth Decorticator had been devised. Work was in progress to evolve a new type of pulp beater for the paper industry. The idea was to make

a beater more efficient so that the cost of production might be reduced. When the Saw-Teeth casting and steel blade design was evolved, it was suggested that the decorticator design might be applied for evolution of a pulp beater in the paper section without any substantial change. The saw-tooth beater, after the pattern of the saw-tooth decorticator, had great possibilities and had been taken up for mechanical drawing in the Drawing Section of the Laboratory. The nature of the research work undertaken on other industries was:

Paper Department

Work was undertaken to make boards suitable for match manufacture within the limits ot mill cost of 4 annas per lb. for 20"x30" boards of 6 ox. weight. Many experiments were conducted but the price worked out to be about 5 annas per lb. It was found that the cost could be reduced by using some paper waste for the pulp. This is being done. Some very good samples were made in the course of these experiments.

Pour mould vat: This type of *vat* is a matter of considerable importance with the hand made paper maker. The vat hitherto being used had been the VICO Vat designed by Bombay Village Industries Centre at Poona. Something cheaper, lighter and capable of giving more uniform lifts was needed. It was a felt necessity. Now it had come out as a completed thing answering all the above requirements. The Vat was named "Khadi Board Research Vat No. 1" or simply "K. B. R. Vat No. 1". It had been decided to take out blue prints of the Vat and supply them to all interested in hand-made paper manufacture. Small wooden replicas would be made and sold for the purpose of popularising it and allowing it to be copied by those who might not be able to construct one from blue prints.

Drop Stroke Impactor for Match Testing: An idea had been evolved for designing a drop stroke impactor for testing the force of impact necessary for lighting a mach tip against a friction surface. The same impactor was designed to be used for testing the receptibility of the side composition to strokes from tips. The drop stroke impactor was still in the stage of an idea for being given shape to, on the drawing board,

WITH VINOBAJI

The next day (27-5-56) the Members of the Board met Acharya Vinoba Bhave in his camp at the Sarvodaya Sammelan grounds.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave addressed the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board this morning at his camp at Sarvodayapuram. Besides the Chaiarman and other members of the Board, prominent Sarvodaya workers were also present. The main theme of Acharya Bhave's address was the unemployment

problem in the country, its character and its solution. He emphasized the point that unemployment was not a passing phase in the country's social and economic life, but was a structural characteristic of the economy. It was wrong to view it only as a temporary phenomenon. Besides unemployment, there was a large volume of under-employment in the countryside. More numbers were being added to the fold of the unemployed with the growth of the population. A solution for this problem should form the basic feature of any plan of development.

Handspinning and production of Khadi provided the most universal type of work which could easily be promoted in the rural areas. That was why Mahatma Gandhi thought of the Charkha. The Charkha had now undergone several changes both in appearance and in productive efficiency. The latest was the Ambar Charkha which could be introduced on a very wide scale. There was a difference of opinion as to whether the Ambar Charkha conformed to Gandhiji's conception of a spinning instrument. When the question of the invention of improved Charkhas was being discussed, Gandhiji appointed a committee consisting of Shri Kaka Kalelkar and Acharya Bhave himself. This Committee examined Kale's Charkha and Ambar Charkha and the committee came to the conclusion that the Ambar Charkha satisfied the criteria that Gandhiji had laid down. The question now was how this Charkha could be introduced on a wide scale.

Community Projects

The scheme of Community Projects was to be extended to cover all the villages. But it could not alleviate the sufferings of the people in them if it jumped from one group of villages to another without consolidating the gains on a permanent basis. The villages of our country produced ample raw materials. Finished goods in common demand should be manufactured out of these in the villages. Cloth was a commodity of universal use. As its raw material, namely cotton, was produced in the countryside, cloth should be manufactured in the villages. In India agriculture was the main occupation in the villages. Spinning should be adopted as a subsidiary occupation from the point of view of self-sufficiency and self-reliance and to stamp out under-employment and umemployment prevalent among the agricultural workers. The drive for consuming the finished goods where they were produced would go a long way in relieving unemployment. They had to think and plan in these terms and should take care that extraneous factors did not affect their schemes adversely. Whatever had been achieved in the various fields till now was a step in the right direction. The Government was doing its best and it was their duty to help it because it was the people who had to

fulfil the targets of the various schemes. But the Government should clarify its position as to how it hoped to stamp out unemployment. "I think that Ambar Charkhas should be introduced in the Community Project areas and they must be plied eight hours every day. This responsbility must be entrusted to the Community Projects Administration. We must see that the people in those areas use Khadi. The Government can help in this direction. The problem of clothing the poverty-stricken population of rural India is an acute one. If the villagers could get per capita twelve yards of cloth a year, they would need 360 crores yards of cloth. If the programme for the production of this quantity of cloth is launched in the villages, it will go a long way in giving employment to the masses. What a huge amount of yarn will be needed to manufacture this quantity of cloth and how much wages the weavers will get are other questions. Our weavers must get help and protection. The target of spending Rs. 45 crores to subsidise them is justified."

Cost of Programme

Shri Jhaverbhai : "We wish to take to the field of Community Projects for the production of Khadi."

Acharya Vinobaji: "If the Government desires this, we must do so. When we think in terms of the prevailing unemployment, we find that the manufacture of finished goods in the villages out of raw materials of the villages is the only way. Spinning and weaving are the two most important occupations in the villages. Therefore, it should be the duty of the Government to introduce these two crafts in those areas which have already come under the Community Projects Administration. If there is need for your help, you must extend it.

Shri Sriman Narayan : "I have a doubt to be clarified. The Ambar Charkha scheme of the Board envisages an expenditure of 200 crores of Rupees. Those who are habitual consumers of Khadi pay more for it. I consider the money paid by them as voluntary, indirect employment tax. People would not hesitate to pay this. But the sum of Rs. 200 crores appears to be an expensive proposition and it seems to be devoid of the Khadi spirit. Therefore, in my opinion, the Board should reconsider its programme."

Acharya Vinobaji : "I am looking forward to the results to be achieved by the programme of the Board. I do not consider the expenditure of Rs. 200 crores as a costly experiment. We have to think in terms of expanding this programme. I do not think that reduction in this amount is advisable."

Duty Of The State

The Board's programme was a modest one considering the needs of the situation in the countryside and the sum of Rs. 200 crores would be a small price

to pay for the solution of a problem which had defied all solutions hitherto. He could not understand why there should be so much controversy over the cost of such an important programme. It was the duty of the State to provide opportunities of employment and the means of livelihood to its people. Where the State failed to provide these, it failed to represent the wishes of the people. To train people for occupations was also the function of the State and it had willy-nilly to find the resources for creating facilities for imparting training on as wide a scale as possible. The State today had accepted as its responsibility and duty the education of the people. It never thought about what education would bring to the people or its cost. In the same way it should be the responsibility and duty of the State to train people in handspinning. Such training at least had the advantage of equipping the people for productive work.

In the organization of Khadi work and the promotion of village industries, the basic object was to promote production for consumption. What was produced would be consumed by the producers or in their neighbourhood. Only the surplus would be available for marketing outside those areas. He, therefore, wanted the Government to provide necessary finances, policy aids and other facilities for the implementation of a programme which rested for its success on the utilization of local labour, local skills and local raw materials.

No New Body

Shri V. L. Metha, Chairman of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, told Acharya Bhave that there was a feeling that there should be a new central organization of Khadi institutions. The idea arose from the fact that the guidance that was available from the All India Spinners' Association was not now available for the expansion of organization and production of Khadi. The All India Khadi Board did not engage itself in direct production work and organization. Its function was largely administrative and distribution of funds and other aids. It was, therefore, felt that a central organization of Khadi institutions would facilitate the operational activities.

Acharya Bhave pointed out that there was the Sarva Seva Sangh which comprised the earlier All India Spinners' Association and the All India Village Industries Association. The Sangh was in constant contact with Khadi institutions and other organizations and was as much interested in their work and expansion as the All India Spinners' Association or the All India Village Industries Association. If the Sangh did not today effectively perform those functions, it was not due to the fact that their interest in that type of work had declined. He was sure that the sort of guidance about which Shri Vaikunth Metha spoke would still be available from the Sangh. He, there-

fore, did not favour the idea of creating a new central organization.

Shri Jhaverbhai Patel told Acharya Bhave that the handpounding industry, village oil industry and such other industries had not received full support from the Planning Commission. He said that the Rice Milling Committee had made its recommendation that the hullers should be totally banned. But the Planning Commission had considerably wittled down this.

Acharya Bhave said that the Karve Committee had gone into the problems connected with these industries and examined all the aspects relating to them. The Committee had made certain recommendations which, however, limited, were of great value. He said that even if these recommendations were accepted and put into action a great step would have been taken.

Shri Bhave spent just over one hour with the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. After the meeting with Acharya Bhave and the Sarvodaya workers, the Board reassembled at the Pachiappa High School Hall. The Chairman apprised the meeting with what Acharya Bhave had said. It was now for the Board to decide its attitude and programmes.

Madras Board

The meeting was at this stage adjourned and was followed by a meeting of the Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture. The Chairman and the Members of the All India Board were also invited to be present at the meeting,

Shri Bhaktavatsalam, at the outset, informed the meeting of the arrangements that the Madras Government was making for opening a Khadi and Village Industries Emporium to be opened in the course of the next two or three months. He then spoke about the 16-spindle Charkha devised by a firm of textile engineers in Coimbatore. The Government of Madras had supplied an Ambar Charkha for technical research and improvement to the form. Dr. Balasundaram who was personally interested in the matter, had now prepared a 16-spindle model which had been demonstrated in various places. They had expected to have a demonstration of this spinning instrument here at the time of the meeting of the All India Board. He regretted however, that it was not possible to have this demonstration as the instrument which had been taken to Delhi, had not reached this place.

He explained, the attitude of the Madras Government in regard to this new spinning instrument. To have an extensive field test and trial, the Government had formulated a pilot programme for opening 100 units of this 16-spindle instrument. The Government of Madras realised that this could not be introduced on a large scale as its price

was high. It could, however, be utilised by weavers' co-operatives for self-sufficiency purposes. The quality of the yarn produced was comparable with mill yarn and the cost compared favourably. No programme also except the pilot had been formulated by the Madras Government and how far this spinning instrument could be introduced with advantage and on the basis of what programme, would be considered only after data were available as a result of the pilot programme. The Government of Mrdras had also its programme for the introduction of the 4-spindle Ambar Charkha.

The Minister continuing informed the meeting that the Government of Madras had already decided not to issue new licences for rice mills. Further, instructions had been issued to the State hospitals to use only hand-pounded rice. The meeting of the State Board then concluded.

Decision Deferred

The All India Board reassembled again in the afternoon. The meeting considered its Ambar Charkha programme. The Chairman suggested that, as the Khera Committee report would be available soon, its decision could be deferred till the Board had an opportunity to discuss that report. He said that it would be necessary to call another meeting of the Board at short notice in the light of the recommendations of the Khera Committee. It might be necessary for the Board to work out a new programme and its cost afresh. It would be also necessary for the Board to define its programme in most specific terms in regard to the hand-ppunding industry in view of the Planning Commission's report.

At this stage some discussion took place on the price of Ambar Cloth and traditional Khadi. The Board agreed with view of Khadi institutions and constructive workers who met in Ahmedabad recently and appointed a Committee consisting of

1. Shri Vithaldas V. Jerajani (Convener)
2. „ Vichitra Narayan Sharma
3. „ Sowaneji
4. „ Bhimsen Vedalankar
5. ', Rameshwar Agarval, and
6. „ G. Ramachandran

to go in to the question of price-fixation for Khadi including the Ambar cloth.

The meeting then terminated.

ALL INDIA KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

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DIGNITY OF LABOUR

" The present plight of the villagers is due to the break-up of village industries. Today, the villagers have to buy all their necessities, except food, from the city. They grow all the raw materials like cotton, oilseeds and sugarcane, but are compelled to sell them to the city people in order to buy finished products. This resulted in their becoming completely dependent on the cities.

The villagers have to sell precious things like milk and butter, because they needed money to buy clothes, etc. Money is a devil whose value is constantly changing. Money economy has created false values in society, and a villager who is really rich because he produces grains, vegetables, milk etc., considers himself poor, while the city dwellers who possess nothing but paper notes and some silver and gold, consider themselves rich.

The villagers should realise that they are really rich and should not go to the market to sell their milk and butter and accept whatever price the city people gave them. This will make the city people come to the villages to buy these things and then the villagers can dictate their own terms. The villagers can also say then that milk and butter will be sold only to those who would work with them at least for an hour a day. This would establish the dignity of labour in society".

—VINOBA BHAVE

(From a Press report)

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